



HELPS

TO

BIBLE STUDY;

CONTAINING A

SERIES OF SIMPLE BIBLE READINGS

FOR

Bible Workers.

ADAPTED TO BIBLE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS OR  
FAMILIES, OR A PERSONAL STUDY  
OF THE SCRIPTURES.

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Fourth Edition.

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1886.





# PUBLICATIONS

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## PREFACE.



THIS little pamphlet, including a series of short readings, is the outgrowth of the Bible-reading class in the special course of instruction to the students at the Battle Creek College, Battle Creek, Mich., at the close of the winter term of 1884-5. The general demand for a series of simple readings covering the points of *Present Truth*, and adapted for use in private families with those, especially, who were unacquainted with the truth, led the class to select a committee of ten persons, embracing several ministers and those who had had experience in Chicago and other city missions, to arrange such a series, of which this pamphlet is the result.

No perfection is claimed for these readings; but it is hoped they may be of aid to those who wish to engage in the important work of holding Bible-readings. The blessing of God which was bestowed upon us as a committee, and as individual members of the committee, has much increased our interest and faith in the Bible-reading branch of the great work of carrying the light of present truth to the world; and we earnestly pray that the blessing of God may attend those engaged in this work, and that the future may develop thousands of individuals who will be qualified to give a Bible reason for every point of their faith.

FOURTH EDITION.—Three small editions of this work having been speedily exhausted, this, the fourth edition, somewhat larger, and in a few points improved, is now issued to meet the increasing demand.

COMMITTEE.

(iii)



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## Bible Reading.

## NUMBER ONE.

## INCREASE OF KNOWLEDGE AND SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

1. WHAT does the prophecy of Daniel promise in reference to the increase of knowledge in the time of the end? Dan. 12: 4.
2. What kind of knowledge is here referred to?—*Doubtless, (1) Religious knowledge, especially respecting the contents of the book of Daniel; and (2) A corresponding increase of scientific knowledge.*
3. Has there been an increase in knowledge, sufficiently notable to indicate that we have reached the time of the end?—*We think there has.*

NOTE.—The Bible, only a little more than one hundred years ago, was so expensive that but few could possess a copy of their own; and those who did purchase it at very high rates, were likely to lose their money by having their Bibles taken from them by the Catholics, who were then in power.

Nicholas Belwara, in 1429, paid \$325.00 for a New Testament, and was arraigned for teaching a neighbor and his wife the study of it. People felt grateful in those days for a single chapter, Gospel, or Epistle. Since the death blow to the Papal power in 1798, and the commencement of the time of the end, at the same date, wonderful revelations have been seen in the increase of Bible knowledge.

In 1880, the Naval and Military Bible Society was established in England.

May 7, 1804, three hundred gentlemen of all denominations, organized the British and Foreign Bible Society in London.

May 8, 1816, the American Bible Society was organized in New York. A New Testament can now be bought for five cents; a complete copy of the Bible for twenty-five cents.

"The American Bible Society, since its organization, has issued twenty-nine million, nine hundred, and eighty-two thousand volumes



in thirty-nine languages, representing sixty different languages and dialects. These Bibles have penetrated everywhere, China and Japan not excepted."

"The British and Foreign Bible Society has issued about sixty-eight millions of volumes since its first establishment; and it was stated at the sixty-ninth anniversary of this society (May 7, 1878) that no less than two hundred and four versions of the Bible are now issued."

4. When was the first religious newspaper issued?—  
*About the year 1801 (eighty-five years ago).*

NOTE.—Elias Smith, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, started "The Herald of Gospel Liberty," the first religious paper ever published. Millions of copies of religious papers are now going forth weekly to enlighten the world.

#### SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE.

5. With the increase of scriptural knowledge, has there been a corresponding advance in the arts and sciences?

NOTE.—The following table from "The New American Cyclopedia," shows the number of useful, and what we now consider indispensable, inventions, which have all been discovered within the space of about eighty-eight years.

- 1793. The first balloon.
- 1798. Gas, to light a manufacturing house in Birmingham, Eng.
- 1800. Cast-iron plow, first used in America, in New York City.
- 1803. Steel pen, by Mr. Wise, England.
- 1807. Steamboat, by Robert Fulton.
- 1811. Steam printing-press, printed the *London Times*.
- 1818. Revolver, Elisha S. Collier.
- 1823. Gold pen, John P. Hawkins, America.
- 1825. Railroad cars.
- 1825. Furnace for heating houses, Prof. Johnson, Philadelphia.
- 1825. Kerosene first used for lighting.
- 1829. Lucifer match, John Walker, England.
- 1830. Steam fire-engine, Ericsson, Swedish-America.
- 1833. Reaper and mower, Obed Hussey, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 1837. Telegraph, Prof. Morse.
- 1837. Electrotypes, Spencer and Jacob.
- 1837. Vulcanized gutta percha, Goodyear, American.
- 1837. Phonography, Pitman, England.
- 1838. Stereoscope, Chas. Wheatstone.
- 1839. Photography, Daguerre, France.
- 1846. Electric light, Sir Humphrey Davy; apparatus for regulating.
- 1846. First complete sewing-machine, Elias Howe, Jr.

- 1851. Submarine cable.
- 1858. Shoe-pegging machine, Gallahue.
- 1876. Telephone, Elisha Gray, A. G. Bell, A. C. Dolbear, and Thos. A. Edison.
- 1877. Phonograph, Thos. A. Edison.
- 1881. Andiphone, Richard S. Rhodes, American.

What would people now think they could do without matches, steel-pens, cooking-stoves, oil-lamps, railroads, telegraph, sewing-machines, farm machinery, etc.? and yet our grandparents had none of these.

6. Why should the world have stood for six thousand years, and then these inventions all come up in so short a time?—*The only reason that can be assigned is that the Providence of God so ordered it, and gave it as an unmistakable sign of the approaching end.*

#### RAILWAY CARS.

7. What invention of world-wide utility was to be seen in the time of God's preparation for the end?

NOTE.—The cars,—"the chariots shall be with flaming torches in the day of his preparation, and the fir-tree shall be terribly shaken. The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall jostle one against another in the broad ways, they shall seem like torches, they shall run like the lightnings. He shall recount his worthies, they shall stumble in their walk, they shall make haste to the wall thereof, and the defense shall be prepared." Nah. 2:3-5. The flaming torch, referring to the headlight; the raging in the streets to the noise caused by the steam, and the immense weight of the engines and trains; and their running like the lightning, to the "Lightning Express" and "Cannon-ball Trains," are all too plainly manifest to all who see the cars of to-day, to be made more so by further explanation.

8. What is meant by their "justling one against another in the broad ways?"

NOTE.—Doubtless, reference is made to the switch yards where trains are made up, and where the constant justling of the cars, makes the locality an undesirable one in which to live; and also showing that the chariots are hitched together.

9. What is denoted by his "recounting his worthies"?—*The conductor passing through the train after each station, and adding to his count every new passenger*



10. What is meant by *their* stumbling in their walk?

**NOTE.**—In this is a very clear reference to the cars. In no vehicle for carrying passengers have people ever walked about while traveling as they do in cars. In all other conveyances they sit during their entire journey. The stumbling is caused by the motion of the train, with which all are familiar who have ever traveled at all upon them. "Making haste to the wall," inadvertently informs us that these chariots are walled, which is true of the cars, but has never been of any other vehicle in past ages.

## 11. What may be said of the reference to the city of Nineveh in this prophecy? were there chariots in the days of that city, which answered to the description of the prophecy?

**NOTE.**—The cities of Babylon and Nineveh are used in the prophecies of the Bible as symbols of a time, or condition of the world, similar to that of the times of these cities, when the same sins prevail which led to their destruction. Chap. 3 presents such a condition of the world. In chap. 1, evident reference is made to the final punishment of all the wicked. History furnishes no evidence that any chariots in the days of the literal city of Nineveh were like those described in chap. 2:3-9; so minutely fulfilled in every specification by the railroad cars of our own day. Verse 15 of chap. 1 is quoted by Paul in Rom. 10:15, as applying to the work of the gospel ministry.

## 12. Are we directed to study all the prophetic scriptures, with the hope of understanding them? 2 Pet. 1:19, 20; Matt. 24:15; Rev. 1:3.



## Bible Reading.

## NUMBER TWO.

## DANIEL SECOND.

1. CAN the prophecies be understood? 2 Pet. 1:19.
2. Did Christ say we were to understand the book of Daniel? Matt. 24:15.

**NOTE.**—The most comprehensive definition of the word "prophecy" is "history in advance."

3. What remarkable dream is spoken of in Dan. 2:1?
4. What did Daniel tell the king that God had made known to him? Verse 28.
5. What was the dream? Verses 31-35.
6. After relating the dream, what did Daniel immediately proceed to do? Verse 36.

**NOTE TO WORKERS.**—At this point it is well to introduce the prophetic chart, and for authority for so doing, have Hab. 2:2 read, with the question: What does the Lord command those to do, who explain these visions of Daniel and Revelation?

7. What did he say was represented by the head of gold? Verses 37, 38.
8. Did he refer to Nebuchadnezzar as an individual, or to his kingdom? Verse 39.
9. What was the name of the kingdom over which Nebuchadnezzar ruled? Dan. 1:1.

**NOTE.**—This kingdom was founded by Nimrod, the great-grandson of Noah. Gen. 10:8-11 (margin). In prophecy it dates from B. C. 677, because it then became connected with the people of God by the capture of the king of Judah and his people. It reached the height of its glory under Nebuchadnezzar, to whom this dream was given. The metal



used to represent this kingdom is the finest of all metals, and silver represents the kingdom of Babylon, as it was the grandest of all earthly kingdoms. The city of Babylon, its capital and metropolis, well represents the entire kingdom. It was laid out in a perfect square, surrounded by a wall 350 feet high, and 87 feet thick, with a moat, or ditch, outside, of the same cubic capacity. It had 50 streets, 25 running each way, each 150 feet in width, and 15 miles long, paved with polished stones. It contained 225 miles of inclosed surface, laid out in luxuriant pleasure grounds and gardens, interspersed with magnificent dwellings; the river Euphrates running through the center, with a wall on either side, making 30 miles of river wall; 150 gates of solid brass; and hanging gardens rising terrace above terrace, until they equaled in height the walls themselves. Among the large buildings, was the temple of Belus, three miles in circumference at the base. Also two royal palaces, one three and one-half miles, the other eight miles, in circumference, connected with each other by a subterranean tunnel under the river Euphrates. Never before had the earth seen such a city, and never since has it seen its equal. See "Rollin's Ancient History."

10. Was this kingdom of Babylon to stand forever?  
Dan. 2 : 39 ; Isa. 13 : 19-22.

11. How many kingdoms were there to be?—*Four*.  
Dan. 2 : 39, 40.

NOTE.—The kingdom of Medo-Persia, represented by the breast and arms of silver, succeeded Babylon. Dan. 5 : 30, 31. The third kingdom was Grecia.

12. What are the legs of iron said to represent? Dan.  
2 : 40.

NOTE.—The fourth universal kingdom was Rome.

13. What was indicated by the fact that the feet and toes of the image were part of clay and part of iron? Dan. 2 : 41.

NOTE.—The Roman empire was at last divided into ten parts, between the years A. D. 356 and 483. These divisions were, (1) Huns; (2) Ostrogoths; (3) Visigoths; (4) Franks; (5) Vandals; (6) Suevi; (7) Burgundians; (8) Heruli; (9) Anglo-Saxon; and (10) Lombards: now known as; England, Germany, France, Austria, Prussia, etc.

14. In the first part of verse 43, what is it said that these kingdoms should do?—*Mingle themselves with the seed of men.*

NOTE.—This probably indicates that they should seek to strengthen their powers by the marriage alliance.

15. Were they to succeed in this attempt? Verse 43 (last clause).  
16. When was the division of the Roman empire completed?—*A. D. 483*.  
17. What kingdom was to be set up in the days of these kings? Verse 44.

NOTE.—In the days of Christ's earthly ministry, Rome was in its undivided form.

18. Then since the God of Heaven was to set up his kingdom "in the days of these kings," could it have been set up in the days of Christ?—*No*.  
19. What part of the prayer which the Lord has given for us, shows that the kingdom has not yet been set up?—"Thy kingdom come." Matt. 6 : 9, 10.  
20. What did the prophet say would be done to the other kingdoms when the kingdom of God should be set up? Dan. 2 : 44.  
21. By what was this prefigured in the vision? Verses 34, 35.  
22. Has any such great event yet occurred?—*No*.

NOTE.—Further proof that the kingdom is not yet set up, is : "Flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God." 1 Cor. 15 : 50. God's people are now only *heirs* of this kingdom. James 2 : 5. Jesus gives a parable to correct the view that it was set up in his day. Luke 19 : 11, 12. It will be set up at his second coming. 2 Tim. 4 : 1.

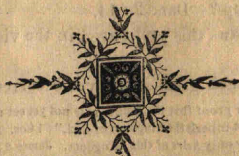
23. When it is established, how long will it continue? Dan. 2 : 44.  
24. What is indicated by the words, "The kingdom shall not be left to other people?"—*That the subjects of that kingdom will be immortal*.  
25. Can there be any doubt in regard to the fulfillment of this prophecy? Dan. 2 : 45.

RECAPITULATION.—We see from this prophecy that there were to be four earthly kingdoms, which were to be followed by the everlasting king-



dom of God. From history, we learn that there have been just four universal kingdoms,—Babylon, Medo-Persia, Grecia, and Rome. We have passed all these, and are now living, not in the kingdom represented by the head of gold, as was Daniel, but in the days of those kings represented by the feet and toes of the image.

26. Then what will be the next great event in this world's history?—*The destruction of all earthly governments to make room for the everlasting kingdom of God.* Verse 44.
27. What must we do in order to gain an entrance into that kingdom? 2 Pet. 1:5-11.



## Bible Reading.

NUMBER THREE.

### THE NEW EARTH.

1. For what purpose did God make the earth? Isa. 45:18. *formed it to be inhabited*
2. Did the Lord design that the wicked should inhabit the earth? Prov. 10:30. *shall not*
3. To whom did the Lord give the earth? Ps. 115:16. *to the children of men*
4. To what man did God especially promise the earth? Gen. 13:14, 15. *Abraham*
5. Did this promise include the whole earth? Rom. 4:13. *yeirs of the world*
6. Did the Lord fulfill his promise to Abraham before his death? Acts 7:2-5. *none in heartance, foot on*
7. Did his children receive the fulfillment of this promise? Heb. 11:13. *recd not promise, after*
8. For what did Abraham look? Verse 10. *city, build & make*
9. Who was the seed spoken of in the promise to Abraham? Gal. 3:16. *thy seed which is Christ*
10. Who are included among the children of Abraham? Gal. 3:29. *if Christ, then all seeds heirs accord*
11. Then are not all Christians interested in this promise of the earth made to Abraham?
12. If those to whom these promises were made, died *shall live* without having received them, how will God *in you* keep his promise to them? Eze. 37:12-14. *put in spirit*
13. What has God promised to do with the earth before giving it to his people? Isa. 65:17. *create new*  
*heaven & a new earth; former shall not*  
*be remembered nor come into mind*  
*or upon heart*



14. For what did the early Christians look? 2 Pet. *ref*  
3: 13. *new heavenly earth - righteous*
15. Seeing we look for such things, what kind of persons  
*peace without* ought we to be? Verses 11, 14. *spot + blameless*
16. What does John the beloved disciple, say was  
shown him? Rev. 21: 1. *new heavenly earth*
17. Where do we find a description of the beauties of  
the new earth? Isa. 35.
18. What besides the new heaven and new earth, did  
*Rev XXI-2* he see? Verse 2. *holiness coming down*
19. Is not this probably the same city for which Abra-  
ham said he looked?—*Undoubtedly it is.*
20. What is the size of this city? Rev. 21: 15, 16.

NOTE.—By dividing twelve thousand furlongs by eight, the number of  
furlongs in one mile, we learn that the city measured fifteen hundred  
miles, or three hundred and seventy-five miles on each side. The  
custom of measuring cities in Bible times was to measure all around  
them; for example, the city of Babylon was said to be sixty miles in  
measurement. It was actually fifteen miles on each side.

21. What description is given of the walls and gates of  
the city? Verses 10-14. *father of the altar*
22. Of what was the wall made? Verses 18-20. *precious*
23. Of what were the gates made? Verse 21. *pearls*
24. What is said of the light of the city? Verse 23. *rest*
25. Does it say there was no sun or moon, or that the  
city had no need of them? *Ibid.*
26. Will there be a sun and a moon in the new earth?  
Isa. 30: 26. *"7 fold" = "Sun's light"*
27. What will God do for those to whom he gives  
*life and health* the new earth? Rev. 21: 4. *in death - sorrow*
28. Will there be regular seasons of worship in the new  
earth? Isa. 66: 22, 23. *new moon - Sabbath*
29. Who will have a part in the new earth? Rev.  
21: 7, 27; Matt. 5: 5. *overcome* *meek inherit earth*
30. Who does Jesus himself say may enter this city?  
Rev. 22: 12-17. *those that do his com-*  
*mandments*

## Bible Reading.

### NUMBER FOUR.

#### THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST.

1. Did Jesus himself promise to come again to this  
earth? John 14: 1-6.
2. In what manner will he come? Acts 1: 9-11.
3. What first takes place on the earth at his coming?  
1 Thess. 4: 16, 17.
4. What happens to the wicked? 2 Thess. 1: 7-9;  
Jer. 25: 33.
5. Will the Lord come upon any one unawares, or as  
a thief in the night? 1 Thess. 5: 1-3.
6. Will he come upon *all* as a thief? 1 Thess. 5: 4.
7. Will there be signs given of this event? Luke 21:  
25, 26.
8. Where were the first signs to be seen? Verse 25.
9. What were the signs in the sun, moon, and stars to  
be? Matt. 24: 29.
10. When was the sun to be darkened? Matt. 24: 29  
(1st clause).

NOTE.—The tribulation, or persecution, of those days, refers to the terri-  
ble persecutions and martyrdoms of Rome, which ended in 1775.  
Immediately, or soon after these, the sun was to be darkened.

The sun and moon were miraculously darkened May 19, 1780. See  
extracts from J. Litch, Milo Bostwick, and Whittier, in "Facts for the  
Times," pp. 158-164 (new edition), Webster's Dictionary, art., "Dark  
Day."

The stars fell Nov. 13, 1833. See extracts from Prof. Olmstead and  
Henry Dana Ward in "Facts for the Times," pp. 165, 167.

11. How did the stars fall? See Rev. 6: 13; extract

from *Connecticut Observer* in "Facts for the Times," p. 166.

12. When the people saw these things *begin* to come to pass, what were they to do? Luke 21 : 28.
  13. When they saw them all *come* to pass, what were they to know? Verse 31.
  14. Were the people to know the day and hour of Christ's coming? Matt. 24 : 36.
  15. What parable did Jesus give to show the position they should hold at this time? Matt. 24 : 32, 33.
  16. What assurance did he give to the generation that should see these signs and learn this parable? Verses 34, 35.
- NOTE.—For proof that the generation living at the time of Christ is not meant, see Luke 11 : 29. They were not to have these signs.
17. Will any one be looking for the Lord's coming? Heb. 9 : 28; Isa. 25 : 9.
  18. Does the Lord promise a blessing upon those who look for him? Luke 12 : 37.
  19. What does Jesus exhort us to do at this time? Luke 21 : 34-36.
  20. How should we who look for this event, live? Titus 2 : 11-13.



NOTE.—For further investigation of this subject, see "Exposition of Matthew Twenty-Four," by Eld. James White. Price, 10 cts.

Address, Review and Herald, *Battle Creek, Mich.*

## Bible Reading.

### NUMBER FIVE.

#### DANIEL SEVEN.

1. WHEN was Daniel's great view of the future given? Dan. 7 : 1.
2. What did Daniel see in his vision? Verses 2, 3.
3. What is denoted by the winds? Zech. 7 : 14.
4. What by the sea? Rev. 17 : 15.
5. What did the beasts represent? Dan. 7 : 17.
6. What does the word "king" denote? Verse 23.
7. If the fourth beast is the fourth kingdom on earth, what must the first beast represent?

NOTE.—The first universal kingdom on earth, according to history, was Babylon.

8. How is Babylon represented in this prophecy? Verse 4

NOTE.—The lion, the king of beasts, represents the kingly character of Babylon, and the wings upon its back, the rapidity of its conquests. See Hab. 1 : 6-8. The Babylonians spoke the Chaldean language, and were known by either term, "Babylonians," or "Chaldeans." Isa. 13 : 19. The plucking of the wings, denoted the ceasing of conquests under the reign of Belshazzar. See "Rollin's Ancient History." The second universal kingdom was Media and Persia.

9. How was it represented to the prophet? Verse 5.

NOTE.—The bear being inferior to the lion, represents Media and Persia as inferior to Babylon: which was true in point of grandeur, but not in power or extent of territory. Raising itself up on one side was fulfilled by the Persian side of the kingdom becoming the stronger of the two. The three ribs probably denoted Babylon, Lydia, and Egypt, the three provinces which were especially oppressed by this power: and they, being the largest opposing powers, when conquered, stimu-



lated this kingdom to conquer others. See "Rollin's Ancient History." The third universal kingdom was Grecia.

10. How is it represented? Verse 6.

NOTE.—The four wings upon the leopard, a swifter-footed beast than the lion, fitly represents the unparalleled conquest of Alexander, king of Grecia. The four heads are explained in Dan. 8:21, 22, to refer to the division of this kingdom into four parts after the death of Alexander, which was fulfilled by his four generals, Cassander, Ptolemy, Seleucus, and Lysimachus, each securing a portion of the kingdom for himself. See "Rollin's Ancient History." The fourth universal kingdom was Rome.

11. How was Rome represented? Verse 7.  
 12. What request did Daniel make in reference to the fourth beast? Verses 19-22.  
 13. What explanation was given him? Verse 23.  
 14. What did the ten horns represent? Verse 24 (first clause).

NOTE.—This was fulfilled by the division of the Roman kingdom into ten parts between the years A. D. 356 and 438.

15. What change did Daniel see take place among the ten horns? Verse 8.  
 16. What was this said to denote? Verse 24 (last clause).

NOTE.—This was fulfilled in the rise of the papacy, A. D. 538, a few years after the ten kingdoms arose. The papacy was diverse from the others in its being an ecclesiastical power. The subduing of three kings was accomplished in the subjection of three kingdoms, the Heruli, Vandals, and Ostrogoths, who opposed the decree of Justinian, emperor of Rome, making the pope emperor of the world, ecclesiastically. The pope bears a standing testimony that this applies to him, by wearing a triple crown, indicating that three crowns gave way before his. See "Gibbon's Rome."

17. What further description is given of the same power? Verse 25.

NOTE.—In fulfillment of this, no power on earth has spoken so great words as the papacy; for the pope assumes infallibility, also the title of God, and Vicar of Christ. It has worn out the saints of the Most High by putting to death over fifty millions of the people of God.

18. What is said of the change which the papacy made in the law of God? Dan. 7:25.  
 19. What part of God's law relates to time? Ex. 20:8-11.  
 20. Has the papacy thought to change the Sabbath?—  
 Yes.

HISTORICAL EVIDENCES:—

Sir Wm. Domville says:—

"Centuries of the Christian era passed away before the Sunday was observed by the Christian church as a Sabbath. History does not furnish us with a single proof or indication that it was at any time so observed previous to the Sabatical edict of Constantine in A. D. 321."

—*Examination of Six Texts*, p. 291.

A high authority speaks of it as follows:—

"It was Constantine the Great who first made a law for the proper observance of Sunday; and who, according to Eusebius, appointed that it should be regularly celebrated throughout the Roman Empire."

—*Encic. Brit.*, art., Sunday.

The *Encyc. Americana*, art., Sabbath, says:—

"Constantine the Great made a law for the whole empire (A. D. 321) that Sunday should be kept as a day of rest in all cities and towns; but he allowed the country people to follow their work."

Prymme says:—

"The seventh-day Sabbath was . . . solemnized by Christ, the apostles, and primitive Christians, till the Laodicean council did, in a manner, quite abolish the observation of it. . . . The council of Laodicea (A. D. 364) . . . first settled the observation of the Lord's day."—*Dissertation of the Lord's Day*, 1633, p. 163.

CATHOLIC DECREES:—

Leo, pope of Rome, A. D. 459, made the following decree:—

"We ordain, according to the true meaning of the Holy Ghost and the apostles as thereby directed, that on the sacred day wherein our own integrity was restored, all do rest and cease from labor."

Soon after this edict of the pope, A. D. 459, the Emperor Leo put forth the following decree:—

"It is our will and pleasure that the 'holy days' dedicated to the Most High God, should not be spent in sensual recreation, or otherwise profaned by suits of law, especially the Lord's day, which we decree to be a venerable day, and therefore free from all citations, executions, pleadings, and the like avocations. Let not the circus or thea-



ter be opened, nor combating with wild beasts be seen on it. . . . If any will presume to offend in the premises, if he be a military man, let him lose his commission; or, if other, let his estate or goods be confiscated."

"Labor in the country (on Sunday) was not prohibited till the council of Orleans, A. D. 538. IT WAS THUS AN INSTITUTION OF THE CHURCH, as Dr. Paley has remarked. The earlier Christians met in the morning of that day for prayer and the singing of hymns in commemoration of Christ's resurrection, and then went about their usual duties."—*Dictionary of Chronology*, p. 813, art., Sunday.

### CATHOLICS CONFESS THAT THEY MADE THE CHANGE:—

"The pope has power to change times, to abrogate laws, and to dispense with all things, even the precepts of Christ."—*Catholic Decretalia*.

"*Ques.*—Have you any other way of proving that the church has power to institute festivals of precept?"

"*Ans.*—Had she not such power, she could not have done that in which all modern religionists agree with her,—she could not have substituted the observance of Sunday, the first day of the week, for the observance of Saturday, the seventh day, a change for which there is no Scriptural authority."—*Doctrinal Catechism*, p. 101.

"*Ques.*—How prove you that the church has power to institute feasts and holy days?"

"*Ans.*—By the very act of changing the Sabbath into Sunday, which Protestants allow of."—*Abridgment of Christian Doctrine*.

21. How long was the papacy to have power over the law of God? Dan. 7: 25. *11-16-25-32*

22. How many days are represented by a time, times, and half a time? Rev. 13: 5; 12: 14, 6.

NOTE.—Three and one half years equal forty-two months; counting thirty days to the month (Jewish reckoning), would make 1260 days, as stated in Rev. 12: 6. Thus it will be seen that all these statements, referring to the period of papal supremacy, are the same.

23. In prophecy, how long a time does each day represent? Num. 14: 34; Eze. 4: 6.

NOTE.—Reckoning 1260 years from the date of papal supremacy in A. D. 538 (see "Gibbon's Rome," and "Catholic History" by Liberatus, p. 224, chap. 22), this period would end in 1798.

24. What was to take place in 1798? Dan. 7: 26; Rev. 13: 10.

NOTE.—In February, 1798, Berthier, a French general, entered the city of Rome, and, taking Pope Pius VI. prisoner, abolished the papal government at Rome. The pope died in exile. See encyclopedia, art. Pius or Berthier. Since this first blow, the temporal dominions of the pope have been consumed, until, in 1870, the last remaining territory in Italy was taken from him by Victor Emanuel, king of Italy.

25. What was to follow the consuming of the papacy?

Dan. 7: 11, 27.

26. Where do we live in this line of prophecy?

27. How is the papacy itself to be finally disposed of? 2 Thess. 2: 8.

28. How long is the kingdom of God to stand? Dan. 7: 18.

29. Who is to be the king and ruler in this kingdom? Verses 13, 14.

30. Who may hope to have a part in this kingdom? Gal. 3: 29; Rev. 21: 7.



For further investigation of this subject, see "Thoughts on Daniel," by Eld. U. Smith. Price, \$1.25.

Address,

Review and Herald, Battle Creek, Mich.



## Bible Reading.

### NUMBER SIX.

#### THE LAW OF GOD AND THE SABBATH.

It adds greatly to the interest of this reading to have the chart showing the ten commandments, hung up in sight at the commencement of the reading.

1. By whom were the ten commandments spoken?  
Deut. 4:12, 13.
2. By whom were they written? Ex. 24:12; 31:18.
3. What did David say of this law? Ps. 19:7.
4. How long was it to remain in force? Compare Ps. 111:9, 10; 119:142, 172 with Isa. 51:6, 7.
5. What did the prophet say Christ would do with this law? Isa. 42:21.
6. Did Jesus fulfill this prediction? Matt. 5:17.
7. Does faith in Jesus or the gospel make void any of the claims of the law? Rom. 3:31.
8. Is every part of this law to be kept by Christians?  
James 2:8-12; Matt. 5:19; 7:21.
9. What does the Lord say of those who profess to know and serve him, and yet refuse to keep his commandments? 1 John 2:4.
10. Will the Lord hear the prayers of those who turn away their ears from hearing his law? Prov. 28:9.
11. What is the love of God defined to be? 1 John 5:3.
12. How are the remnant people of God described in Rev. 12:17 and 14:12?
13. Upon whom does Jesus pronounce a blessing, and

- promise an entrance into the city of God? Rev. 22:14.
14. What is said to be the whole duty of man? Eccl. 12:13.
15. What is required by the fourth commandment?  
Ex. 20:8-11, or read from chart.
16. When was this day sanctified and blessed? Gen. 2:3.
17. For whom was the Sabbath made?—*Mankind*.  
Mark 2:27.
18. Then if the Sabbath was made for all mankind, would it seem necessary ever to change it, or make a new Sabbath for Christians?
19. Did Christ change or abolish the Sabbath, or fourth commandment? Matt. 5:17, 18.
20. Did Jesus make provision for the observance of the Sabbath during the forty years immediately following his resurrection? Matt. 24:15, 16, 20.
21. Did the disciples keep the Sabbath after the crucifixion? Luke 23:56.
22. Was it Paul's custom to preach on that day? Acts 17:2.
23. Was this the same day that the Jews kept? Acts 18:4.
24. Did the gentiles meet on the same day? Acts 13:42.
25. How long did Paul stay at Corinth, reasoning from the Scriptures every Sabbath? Acts 18:11.
26. Did they observe the Sabbath by the river-side as well as in the synagogue? Acts 16:13.
27. After resting upon the Sabbath day according to the commandment, did they observe the first day, or Sunday? Luke 23:56; 24:1.
28. Which day, then, is the Sabbath of the New Testa-



- ment—the first day or the day preceding it? Mark 16 : 1, 2.
29. For what reason were the disciples assembled on the evening of the resurrection day? John 20 : 19.
30. Did the disciples have one common abode? Acts 1 : 13.
31. Did the disciples at this time believe that Jesus had risen from the dead? Mark 16 : 9-13.
32. What did Jesus say to the disciples when he met with them? Verse 14.
33. Could we imagine the disciples meeting together to celebrate an event which they did not believe had yet taken place?—*Certainly not.*
34. Was Thomas willing to receive the testimony of all the disciples that Jesus was risen? John 20 : 24, 25.
35. When did Jesus again meet with the disciples? Verse 26.
36. How long a time, would *after* eight days be? Compare Matt. 17 : 1 with Luke 9 : 28.
37. Could this meeting, then, have been the next Sunday, as some claim?

NOTE.—The following may be used or omitted as the circumstances may indicate.

- (a) When did Paul once preach at Troas? Acts 20 : 6-8.
- (b) Was it a day or a night meeting? Verses 7, 8.
- (c) According to God's reckoning of time, what part of the day comes first? Gen. 1 : 5, 8, 13, etc.
- (d) When does the day begin and end? Lev. 23 : 32.
- (e) What definitely marks the evening? Deut. 16 : 6; Mark 1 : 32.
- (f) According to the above scriptures, when was

- this meeting held by Paul?—*On what we now call Saturday night.*
- (g) How long did he preach? Acts 20 : 7-11.
- (h) While he was preaching, what were his companions doing?
- (i) What did Paul do on Sunday morning as soon as it was light?—*He walked from Troas to Assos, a distance of nearly twenty miles.* Verses 11, 13.
- (j) What led Paul to make the appointment to preach to these people all night, and break bread with them, and then walk so far the next day?—*The fact that he never expected to see these people again.* Acts 20 : 25.
38. Has the Lord a day in the Christian dispensation? Rev. 1 : 10.
39. Does this text specify what day the Lord's day is?—*No.*
40. Which day does the Lord, through Isaiah, say is his holy day? Isa. 58 : 13, 14.
41. What does the Lord say of the seventh day? Ex. 20 : 9, 10.
42. Of what did Christ claim to be Lord? Mark 2 : 28.
43. Have we any record that the Lord ever claimed any other day as his own?—*No.*
44. What day, then, would the Lord have us all observe? Isa. 56 : 1-7.



# Bible Reading.

## NUMBER SEVEN.

### REPENTANCE AND CONVERSION.

1. What is said of the condition of the natural heart?  
Jer. 17: 9, 10.
2. Where do the sins that men commit, have their origin? Matt. 15: 19, 20.
3. Is it possible for man in his own strength to cease to commit sin and do that which is right and good? Jer. 13: 23.
4. What change does the Saviour say must take place in every one before they can enter the kingdom of God? Matt. 18: 2, 3.
5. What does conversion mean?—*The word "convert" means to turn.—Webster.* Eze. 18: 30–32; Acts 26: 20.
6. What does God command all men everywhere to do? Acts 17: 30.
7. What leads to true repentance? 2 Cor. 7: 9, 10.
8. Of what are we to repent?—*Sin.* Acts 3: 19.
9. What is sin? 1 John 3: 4.
10. Of what law is sin the transgression? James 2: 9–11 (margin), 12.
11. What means does God use to convert, or turn, the soul from sin? Ps. 19: 7; John 16: 7, 8.
12. Is it necessary to both confess and forsake our sins in order to find mercy? Prov. 28: 13.
13. Does God require sinners to make restoration, as

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- far as lies in their power, to those they have wronged? Eze. 33: 15.
14. Is there an example of a conversion of this kind in the time of Christ? Luke 19: 8.
15. What did Jesus say to Zaccheus when he had decided to take this course? Verses 9, 10.
16. Has God promised to forgive us if we confess our sins? 1 John 1: 9.
17. Can we deceive God in reference to our true condition? Ps. 139: 1–4; Heb. 4: 13.
18. What is the penalty, or wages, of sin? Rom. 6: 23; Eze. 18: 4.
19. Are all men under sentence of death because of sin? Rom. 5: 12.
20. What means has God provided that we might have life? John 3: 16.
21. What does Paul say that God had done for those who had been converted under his preaching? Eph. 2: 1–5.
22. What is said of the person who is in Christ? 2 Cor. 5: 17, 1.
23. To whom does Jesus give the power to become the sons of God? John 1: 12, 13.
24. Of what are we said to be born? Gal. 4: 28, 29.
25. How do we know when we have passed from death unto life? 1 John 3: 14, 10.
26. Which comes first, our believing in the promise of God that he does forgive and accept us, or the evidence of the Spirit that he accepts us? 1 John 5: 10; Mark 11: 24; Jas. 1: 5–7.
27. What would be an appropriate prayer for a person desiring conversion, to make to God? Ps. 51: 1–10.

28. What promise has God made to those who seek him with the whole heart? Jer. 29: 12, 13.
29. Has he promised new heart also to such persons? Eze. 36: 25, 26.
30. What instruction should be given to those who have believed, and have been converted? Titus 3: 8.
31. Upon what conditions are we made partakers of Christ? Heb. 3: 14.
32. What shall happen to a Christian who turns back to sin? Eze. 18: 24.
33. Is Christ able to keep us from falling? Jude 24, 25.



## Bible Reading.

### NUMBER EIGHT.

#### THE 2300 DAYS OF DAN. 8 AND 9.

1. WHAT symbols are brought to view in Dan. 8: 3, 5, 8, 9, 13, 14?
  2. Who was commissioned to make Daniel understand the vision? Verse 16.
  3. What did he say the ram represented? Verse 20.
  4. The rough goat? Verses 21, 22.
  5. The little horn? Verse 23.
- NOTE.—The little horn represents Rome in both its phases, the same as the legs of iron in chap. 2, and the fourth beast of chap. 7.
6. Did the angel at this time succeed in making Daniel fully understand the vision? Verse 27.
  7. Why was he unable to do so? Verse 27.
  8. What portions of the vision remained unexplained? Verses 13, 14.
  9. While Daniel at a subsequent time was engaged in prayer, who appeared to him? Chap. 9: 21.
  10. For what purpose did the angel say he had come? Verse 22.
  11. What did he tell Daniel to do? Verse 23.

NOTE.—The word "consider" means *recall*; and as Daniel obeyed the command of the angel, he doubtless recalled to mind the whole of the vision of chap. 8. Remembering that the angel had explained to him the meaning of the ram, rough goat, and little horn, and that as he, at this point, faintly, the long time-period of 2300 days had been left unexplained. The angel now states that he had returned to make him understand the vision; and commences his explanation just where it had been left in the eighth chapter.



12. How much of the 2300 days did the angel say belonged to the Jews? Dan. 9: 24.

NOTE.—The word translated “determined” means *cut off*. Gesenius, in his Hebrew Lexicon, defines it: “Properly, to cut off; tropically, to divide; and so to determine or decree.” Thus the text is most properly rendered: “Seventy weeks have been cut off upon thy people, and upon thy holy city.”—*Whiting's Translation*.

13. How long a period does the seventy weeks cover?  
—490 years.
14. Where did the angel tell Daniel to commence to date this time? Verse 25.
15. When was the commandment given to restore and rebuild Jerusalem? Ezra 7: 11–26. (*Marginal date, 457 B. C.*)
16. How does the angel divide the seventy weeks? Dan. 9: 25.
17. How long were the Jews in restoring Jerusalem?  
—Just 49 years.

NOTE.—The city was built in troublous times. The nations around were determined to hinder the restoration of the city, and the Jews worked and fought by turns. See Josephus.

18. How long was it to be to the Messiah the Prince?  
—Sixty-nine weeks, or 483 years, from the commandment to restore Jerusalem. Verse 25.
19. What is the meaning of the word “Messiah”  
John 1: 41 (margin).
20. With what was Christ anointed? Acts 10: 38.
21. Where was he anointed? Mark 1: 9–11; Luke 3: 21, 22.
22. In what year was this? Luke 3: 21 (margin).

NOTE.—Reckoning 483 full years from the fall of the year 457 B. C., would bring us to the fall of the year A. D. 27.

23. What expression shows that Christ recognized that a prophetic period terminated at the beginning of his ministry? Mark 1: 14, 15.

24. What was the only prophetic period that reached to this time?—*The 483 years.*
25. What was to take place in the midst of the seventieth week?—*He was to cause the sacrifice, or offering of sacrifices to cease.* Dan. 9: 27.
26. What was the antitype of all the typical feasts and offerings? John 1: 29.
27. What was to happen to Jesus, the Messiah, after the 69 weeks were passed? Dan. 9: 26.
28. How long after his baptism was Jesus crucified?—*In the middle of the prophetic week, or three and one-half years after his baptism; A. D. 31.*
29. How did he confirm the covenant with the people for one week?—*By his own ministry for three and one-half years, and by the mouth of his disciples the remaining three and one-half years.* Heb. 2: 3.
30. When the 490 years ended, what events took place in the history of the Jews?—*The stoning of Stephen, the rejection of the gospel by the Sanhedrim, and the conversion of Paul, the apostle to the gentiles.*
31. The 490 years bring us down to A. D. 34. How much time is left of the 2300 years after the 490 years are subtracted?—*1810 years.*
32. Adding 1810 to A. D. 34, to what date does it bring us?—*1844.*
33. What did the angel say should transpire at the end of the 2300 years? Dan. 8: 14.

## Bible Reading.

### NUMBER NINE.

#### THE SANCTUARY.

1. How is the earthly sanctuary described? Heb. 9 : 1-7.
2. For what purpose did God command Moses to make this sanctuary? Ex. 25 : 8.
3. Did the Lord give Moses a pattern of the tabernacle and all the instruments, that he might know just how he would have them made? Ex. 25 : 9.
4. Did he further charge Moses to be particular to make it exactly according to this pattern? Verse 40.
5. Of what was this earthly sanctuary itself to become a pattern? Heb. 8 : 5.
6. Was the work of the priest also an example and shadow of the work of Christ? Heb. 8 : 4, 5.
7. Is Christ now ministering for man in the heavenly sanctuary? Heb. 8 : 1, 2.
8. How many apartments had the earthly sanctuary?—*Two*. Heb. 9 : 7.
9. Has the heavenly sanctuary two apartments, "*holy places*," of which the earthly was an exact figure? Heb. 9 : 24.
10. How were these apartments divided? Heb. 9 : 3.
11. What did the first apartment of the earthly sanctuary contain? Heb. 9 : 2 (margin).
12. What did the second contain? Verses 3-5.

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13. What did the ark contain? Deut. 10 : 1-5.
14. Does the revelator describe the same vessels in his view of the first apartment of the heavenly sanctuary? Rev. 4 : 5 ; 8 : 3, 4.
15. What did he say was seen in the second apartment? Rev. 11 : 19.
16. What must the ark in the heavenly sanctuary contain?—*The ten commandments*.
17. What was the service in the first apartment of the earthly sanctuary, and how much of each year did it occupy?—*The ministrations in the first apartment occupied the entire year, with the exception of one day, and were on this wise: When a man repented of his sin, he brought a sin-offering to the priest at the door of the sanctuary. Then he confessed his sin to the priest, and put his hand upon the head of his offering, to indicate the transfer of the guilt from himself to his offering. Then the victim was slain because of that guilt thus transferred to it, and the blood representing the life of the victim, was taken by the priest and carried into the sanctuary, and sprinkled there before God. This act was the offering of the life of an innocent victim in the place of the life of him who had broken the law of God, and it was the transfer of that man's guilt from himself to the sanctuary of God. See Lev. 4 and the parallel scriptures.*
18. How often did the priest minister in the second apartment? Heb. 9 : 7.
19. Upon what day of the year was this service to be performed? Lev. 16 : 29.
20. What was the high priest to do before entering this place? Verses 5-16.



21. After accomplishing the service inside the sanctuary, what was the priest to do with the live goat? Verses 20, 21.
22. What was the goat to do? Verse 22.
23. Whom did the Lord's goat represent?—*Christ*.
24. Whom did the scape-goat represent?—*Satan*. See margin of verse 8.

NOTE.—The Hebrews define the word "Azazel" to be a proper name, and was understood by them to apply to Satan.

25. What was the object of this work in the second apartment?—*To remove the sins of the people from the sanctuary itself (see Lev. 16 : 16) to the scape-goat, thus completing the round of service for the year. The sins of the people had been transferred by figure during the entire year to the sanctuary. The sanctuary itself was to be cleansed from these sins in order that a new round of service might begin. Each year's complete service was a type of the complete work of Christ, showing that our sins, by repentance and faith, are transferred from us to Jesus; and thus to the heavenly sanctuary where he ministers; also, that the time will come when the heavenly sanctuary must be cleansed, and the sins all put upon the head of Satan himself, the instigator of sin, the antitypical scape-goat, and by him borne into eternal oblivion.*
26. Do the Scriptures state that the heavenly sanctuary is to be cleansed? Heb. 9 : 23.
27. From what is the heavenly sanctuary to be cleansed?—*Sin*.
- NOTE.—Doubtless this includes the records of sins which have been kept by the angels, which are also to be blotted out.
28. What event marked the close of the ministry in the earthly sanctuary? Matt. 27 : 50, 51.

29. When was the Jewish temple itself destroyed?—*A. D. 70*.
30. Since the earthly sanctuary was destroyed in A. D. 70, to what sanctuary must the prophet refer in Dan. 8 : 14, that was to be cleansed in 1844?
31. Does Paul connect the work of cleansing the heavenly sanctuary with the Judgment? Heb. 9 : 23-27.
32. Does the revelator do the same? Rev. 11 : 18, 19.
33. Then must not the Judgment come while men are living upon the earth? *Ib.*; Rev. 14 : 6, 7; Dan. 7 : 10, 11.
- NOTE.—This reading might properly be divided here, if found to be too lengthy, and a separate reading given on the nature of the Judgment.
34. Will both the righteous and the wicked be judged? Eccl. 3 : 17.
35. Will any besides the human family be judged? 2 Pet. 2 : 4.
36. With what class does the Judgment begin? 1 Pet. 4 : 17.
37. Out of what are the dead judged? Rev. 20 : 12.
38. What would a judgment out of things recorded in books, properly be called?—*An investigative judgment*.
39. What is that part of the Judgment called, which follows this investigation?—*The executive Judgment*. John 5 : 27; Jude 15.
40. In what book are the names of candidates for eternal life recorded? Phil. 4 : 3.
41. Does the fact that our names are once recorded in the book of life insure their being always retained there? Rev. 3 : 5.
42. Whose names will be blotted out? Ex. 32 : 33; Eze. 18 : 24.

43. Upon what conditions are all made partakers of Christ? Heb. 3:14.
44. What does Jesus promise to do with each name that is retained in the book of life? Rev. 3:5.
45. With whom will the investigative Judgment commence,—the dead or the living?—*The dead.* Rev. 11:18.
46. With whom will it close?—*Those who shall be living when Christ comes.*
47. What solemn decree goes forth at the close of this Judgment? Rev. 22:11, 12.
48. In view of this, what are we exhorted to do? Zeph. 2:1-3.
49. Was this work of the investigative Judgment to be ushered in by a solemn proclamation, or message, to all the inhabitants of the world? Rev. 14:6, 7.
50. When should this message have been first given?—*Prior to, or in, 1844, when the Judgment was to begin.*
51. Was such a message given at that time? See reading on the First Angel's Message.

To further investigate this subject, see "The Sanctuary and 2300 Days of Dan. 8:14," by U. Smith. This work fully and clearly explains the disappointment of the Adventists in expecting the coming of the Lord in 1844, and shows the nature of their mistake. The work sheds a flood of light on the Scriptures, especially on the subject of the atonement. 332 pp., cloth, \$1.00. Condensed edition, 234 pp., paper covers, 30 cts.

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## Bible Reading.

### NUMBER TEN.

#### THE FIRST ANGEL OF REV. 14:6, 7.

1. UNDER what symbol is the hour of Judgment announced in Rev. 14:6, 7?—*Of an angel proclaiming a message.*
2. Is the word "angel" ever used to symbolize God's messengers, or men sent to warn others? Judges 2:1 (margin).
3. Then must not the angels spoken of in Rev. 14:6, 8, 9, symbolize men sent of God to preach these three messages which are here brought to view? See Rev. 14:6, 8, 9.
4. To what scene was the prophet's attention next called after witnessing the third angel give his message? Rev. 14:14.
5. Will Christ come before or after human probation closes? Rev. 22:11, 12.
6. Then must not the messages be given a short time before probation closes in order to prepare men for the coming of Christ?
7. To how many nations, tongues, and people does the first angel announce the hour of God's Judgment come? Rev. 14:6, 7.
8. How is the same message brought to view in Rev. 10:1-3?
9. What is meant by this angel's having his face as



the sun and his feet as pillars of fire?—*That the Spirit of God attended his work.*

NOTE.—Light and fire in the Bible represent the Spirit of God. Rev. 4:5.

10. What did this angel have open in his hand? Rev. 10:2.
11. From the expression, "a little book open," would you not understand that this book must have been closed sometime?—*Yes.*
12. What prophet was told to shut up the words and seal the book until the time of the end Dan. 12:4.
13. Do not the last clauses of verses 9 and 10 seem to indicate that when the time of the end comes, the book would be opened, unsealed, and understood? See Dan. 12:9, 10.
14. To what did the angel take a solemn oath? Rev. 10:6.
15. What is the most important and longest period of time brought to view in the Bible?—*The 2300 days, or years.* Dan. 8:14.
16. What important event takes place at its close? Dan. 8:14.

NOTE.—That the cleansing of the sanctuary and the investigative Judgment are identical, see reading entitled, "The Sanctuary."

17. When did this period close?—*A. D. 1844.*
18. Then since the investigative Judgment began in 1844 when this prophetic time closed, should not this message in Rev. 14:6, 7 have been given before this Judgment began?—*It must.*
19. Upon what is the proclamation of this angel based in Rev. 10:6?—*On time.*
20. What is the burden of the same message in Rev. 14:6, 7?

21. In what respects are these messages identical?—

(1) *They both cry with a loud voice* (Rev. 10:3; 14:7); (2) *They both call attention to God who made the heavens and the earth* (Rev. 10:6; 14:7); (3) *They have a message that is world-wide* (Rev. 10:2; 14:6); (4) *They both speak of the gospel; one calls it the "everlasting gospel," and the other calls it the "mystery of God"* (Rev. 10:7; 14:6). *The mystery of God is explained in the writings of Paul to be the gospel.* Compare Eph. 3:3 with Gal. 1:11, 12.

22. Has there ever been a proclamation given based upon the prophetic periods of the book of Daniel?—*There has; commencing at the time of the great Advent movement of 1844.*

23. What statement in Rev. 10:11, shows that the time mentioned in verse 6 must be prophetic?—*The expression, "Thou must prophesy again before many peoples, and nations, and tongues, and kings," which would indicate another message to go forth later than the close of the prophetic time which ended in 1844.*

24. How extensively was the coming of the Lord and the hour of God's Judgment come preached before 1844?

NOTE.—The *Voice of Truth* for Jan., 1845, says of the extent of the proclamation of this message: "No case can be more clearly demonstrated with facts than that this message has been borne to every nation and tongue under heaven within the past few years, in the preachings of the coming of Christ in 1843, or near at hand. Through the medium of lectures and publications, the sound has gone into all the earth, and the words unto the ends of the world. For further historical statements, see "The Three Messages," by J. N. Andrews. Published by the Review and Herald, Battle Creek, Mich.

25. Would not the eating of the book, or the devouring



- of its contents, seem to symbolize an understanding of the book of Daniel?
26. How is the disappointment which was experienced in 1844, symbolized in the prophecy of Rev. 10: 8-10?
  27. Were the disciples disappointed when Christ was crucified a few days after his triumphant entry into Jerusalem? Luke 24: 19-21.
  28. Then does a disappointment necessarily prove a message untrue?
  29. What work did the Lord still have for his people to do after their disappointment in 1844? Rev. 10: 11; 14: 8-12.
  30. What led to the disappointment in 1844?—*The view entertained that when the prophetic period ended in 1844, probation would close, and that the cleansing of the sanctuary (Dan. 8: 14) referred to the cleansing of this earth by fire at the second coming of Christ.*
  31. What scripture seemed to have a special application to the work and disappointment of this people? Heb. 10: 32-34.
  32. What were they exhorted not to do? Verses 35, 36.
  33. Of what were they assured? Verse 37.



## Bible Reading.

### NUMBER ELEVEN.

#### SABBATH REFORM IN THE OLD TESTAMENT.

1. WHAT command is given in Isa. 62: 10?
2. When does this commission have its special application? Verse 11.
3. What expression shows this text to refer to Christ's second advent and not his first?—"His reward is with him," which was not true at his first advent. Compare with Rev. 22: 12.
4. To what paths, or ways, would the Lord have us direct his people? Jer. 6: 16.
5. What is this old way? Ps. 119: 1, 3.
6. Is God's law called a path in which we may walk? Verse 35.
7. When the people refuse to walk in these old paths, does Jeremiah say they have rejected God's law? Jer. 6: 19.
8. To what does the Lord exhort this same people to hearken? Verse 17.
9. What does the trumpet say? Joel 2: 1.
10. What does the Lord tell the prophet Isaiah to write carefully and note in a book, for the people who live in the latter day? Isa. 30: 8 (marg.), 9.
11. What does He say this people "who will not hear the law of the Lord" wish to turn aside from? Verse 11.



12. To what does the Lord compare this departure from his law? Verse 13.
  13. How does the Lord say he will show his displeasure toward this wall with the breach in it? Verse 14.
  14. What does the Lord say those who have departed from his law must do in order to be saved? Verse 15.
  15. Does the Bible mention a class of preachers who refuse to make up the breach to prepare the people of God to stand in the day of God? Eze. 13:4, 5.
  16. What reason does the Lord give for deciding to blot the names of these men from among his people? Verse 10.
- NOTE.—The law of God is represented as a perfect wall about his people, to keep sin without. A wall with a breach in it would be an imperfect law giving the people of God liberty to transgress one of His requirements.
17. What kind of a wall was this with which God was displeased? Eze. 13:10 (margin).
  18. How many built this slight wall?—*One.* Verse 10.
  19. Who daubed it?—*Others.*
  20. Who is the one who built this wall? Dan. 7:25; 2 Thess. 2:3, 4.
  21. What commandments would it be necessary for the man of sin to change, to fulfill the statement that he would "change times and laws?"—*The fourth.*
  22. Is there a plain statement that it is the Sabbath of the Lord that is disregarded? Eze. 22:26.
  23. Is there proof that the same subject that was introduced in Eze. 13, is here resumed?—*Yes; in verses 26–28; untamped mortar is again introduced and explained.*
  24. What is untamped mortar explained to be? Eze. 22:28.—*It is saying, "Thus saith the Lord," when*

*no place can be found in his Word where he did say it.*

25. Are not the others who daub it, those who try to support and hold up this wall as made by the man of sin?
  26. Upon what condition may we be numbered with those who make up the breach and restore the old paths? Isa. 58:12–14.
  27. Upon whom does God pronounce his especial blessing when his salvation is near to come? Isa. 56:1, 2.
  28. Does this prophecy include the gentiles and all people? Verses 3, 6, 7.
  29. What is commanded to be lifted up for the people in the last days? Isa. 62:10 (last clause).
- NOTE.—A standard is a flag, ensign, or banner around which men rally; an established rule or model, criterion or test.—*Web.*
30. What then would be a standard among the people of God? *That which the Bible uses as a measure of true Christianity.*
  31. What was the standard by which God measured faithful Abraham's character? Gen. 26:5.
  32. What is said to be the whole duty of every man? Eccl. 12:13, 14.
  33. What did Jesus make the test of a man's Christianity,—professed allegiance to him, or *doing the will of God?* Matt. 7:21.
  34. How did Christ in setting us an example of doing his Father's will, say he knew what his will was? Ps. 40:7, 8.
  35. How does the Bible say we may be assured that we really know God? 1 John 2:2, 3.
  36. How are the remnant people of God described? Rev. 12:17.
  37. Is there a message just prior to the coming of Jesus which brings the people of God to the Bible standard? Rev. 14:9–12, 14.

## Bible Reading.

### NUMBER TWELVE.

#### THE SEAL OF GOD AND THE MARK OF THE BEAST.

1. WHAT events transpire on the opening of the sixth seal? Rev. 6:12.
2. What great day comes as the last event of this seal? Verse 17.
3. Are the first events of this seal the signs of Christ's near coming? Compare Rev. 6:12, 13 with Matt. 24:29-31.
4. Where is the record of the opening of the seventh seal? Rev. 8:1.
5. Is the sealing a work preparatory to the loosing of the winds of war? Rev. 7:1-4.
6. Is not the time of the sealing, then, between the appearing of the signs in heaven, and the coming of the day of wrath?
7. Is not the sealing, then, the effect of the last message of the gospel, or the warning against the worship and mark, or seal, of the beast? Rev. 14:9-12.
8. How is the word "seal" defined?—"That which authenticates."—Webster.
9. Are the words "sign" and "seal" used in the Scriptures as meaning the same? Rom. 4:11.
10. Is the seal of God equivalent to his name? Rev. 14:1.

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11. Is the mark of the beast the mark of his name also? Verse 11.

NOTE.—A name is used as a symbol of authority: as, "In the name of the king;" that is, by the authority of the king. Esther 8:8.

12. In what is the authority of any ruler signified?—*In his law.*
13. Whose law do they keep, who heed the warning and do not receive the mark of the beast? Rev. 14:12.
14. Which is the only commandment of the ten which distinguishes their Author as the Creator of all things? Ex. 20:8-11.
15. Is the Sabbath a sign, or seal, of God? Ex. 31:13.
16. What reason is given why it is a sign? Verse 17.
17. For what purpose is it a sign? Eze. 20:12, 20.  
How does the prophet describe the marking of God's people, just before the execution of the wrath of God? Eze. 9:2-6.
19. Do the Scriptures give further proof that the seal of God is connected with his law? Isa. 8:16.
20. Is the law to be sealed among the disciples at the time when they are waiting and looking for the coming of the Lord? Verse 17.
21. Is that a time when Spiritualism is inviting the attention of the people? Verse 19.
22. Did prophecy foretell a power that would think to change the law of God? Dan. 7:25.
23. Do the specifications here given, describe the work of the papacy?
24. Is the beast of Revelation the same as the little horn of Daniel? Rev. 13:5-7.
25. What is Paul's description of the papacy? 2 Thess. 2:3, 4.
26. How could he exalt himself *above* God, but by cast-



ing down the law of God, and demanding obedience to a law of his own in its stead? See Dan. 8:12.

27. Which commandment of the ten must be abolished or changed in order to take away the seal of the law, or, in other words, to get the name of God as Creator, out of it? Ex. 20:8-11.

28. Is a change of the Sabbath now taught and practiced in the churches?

29. Did Christ authorize any change in the law? Matt. 5:17-19.

30. Has the church of Rome substituted another day in place of the Sabbath?

NOTE.—F. X. Weninger, D. D., a Roman Catholic author, makes the following statement: "The Church, by virtue of the power she received from Jesus Christ, abolished the Jewish Sabbath, and substituted Sunday in its stead."

31. Having found that the seal of God's authority is in the Sabbath commandment, would not the seal, or mark, of the authority of the church of Rome of necessity be an opposing Sabbath?

NOTE.—The following from a Catholic catechism, shows how they regard the matter:—

"*Ques.*—How prove you that the church hath power to command feasts and holy days?

"*Ans.*—By the very act of changing the Sabbath into Sunday."

32. Do the Catholics regard those who observe Sunday as paying homage to their church authority instead of the Bible?

NOTE.—"It is worth its while to remember that this observance of the Sabbath—in which, after all, the only Protestant worship consists—not only has no foundation in the Bible, but is in flagrant contradiction with the letter which commands rest on the Sabbath which is Saturday. It was the Catholic church which, by the authority of Jesus Christ, has transferred this rest to Sunday in remembrance of the resurrection of our Lord. Thus, we see the observance of Sun-

day by the Protestants is an homage they pay, in spite of themselves, to the authority of the church.—*Plain Talk about Protestantism*, p. 213.

33. What will be the consequence of having this mark upon us when probation shall close, and the day of wrath come? Rev. 14:9-11.

34. How are they described who reject this mark, and receive the seal of the living God? Verse 12.

35. Against whom will Satan manifest especial wrath in the last days? Rev. 12:17.

36. Where next are these people seen? Rev. 15:2.

37. From the foregoing evidences, what would we conclude the sealing of the servants of God to be, as brought to view in Rev. 7:1-4, which was to be accomplished after the signs of the second coming of Christ, the last of which—the falling of the stars—occurred in 1833?—*A Sabbath reform restoring to God's law its seal, and placing it in the foreheads of the servants of God by gaining the consent of their minds to its claims, and making them distinct from all others by their observing the seventh day as the Sabbath.*

38. Has such a reform arisen since that time, which exactly fulfills the specifications of the prophecy?—*Yes.*

NOTE.—From its rise in 1844, the Seventh-day Adventists have believed that the work carried forward by them, is a fulfillment of these prophecies. Beginning in weakness, it has steadily gathered strength until, to-day, over thirty thousand persons in different parts of the earth, have begun the observance of the seventh-day Sabbath, and have added their influence and means to a work which now embraces the world in its missionary operations, having publishing houses at two points in the United States, and one each in England, Switzerland, Norway, and Sweden, missionary stations in the islands of the Pacific, and city missions in most of the large cities of the world. This work, we believe, will, with the attending blessing of God, result in completely fulfilling the prophecies of the Sabbath reform, and carry the seal of God to all his people in the earth.

# Bible Reading.

## NUMBER THIRTEEN.

### UNITED STATES IN PROPHECY.

1. WHAT did John see as recorded in Rev. 13 : 1 ?
2. What power preceded this ? Rev. 12 : 3.
3. What evil intent did the prophet behold in the mind of this dragon ? Verse 4.
4. What became of this child ? Rev. 12 : 5.
5. Who only has been taken into such an intimate relation with God the Father ? Heb. 12 : 2.
6. Then who must be represented by this child ?
7. Who attempted to destroy the life of the child Jesus ? Matt. 2 : 13.
8. What power ruled the world at this time ? Luke 2 : 1.
9. Who was Cæsar Augustus ?—*The emperor of Rome.*
10. Then what power must be represented by the dragon ?—*The Roman.*
11. What power succeeded the dragon ? Rev. 13 : 1.
12. What did the dragon give to this beast ? Verse 2.
13. What did John say this power would do ? Verse 7.

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NOTE.—Pope Marcellus decreed, "It is permitted neither to think nor to teach otherwise than the court of Rome directs." Pope Innocent III. decreed that "the secular powers shall swear to exterminate all heretics, condemned by the church ; and if they do not, they shall be anathema." The directory for the Inquisitors says : "All persons may attract any rebels to the church, and despoil them of their wealth, and slay them, and burn their houses and cities." Pope Leo X. in A. D. 1516, issued a papal bull which said : "No person shall preach without the permission of his superior. All preachers shall explain the gospel according to the Fathers. They shall not explain futurity, or the times of antichrist. If any person shall act contrary to this rescript, he shall be divested of his office as preacher, and be excommunicated."

14. What is said of the world's worshipping this power ? Verse 8.
15. What would it be to worship any power ? Rom. 6 : 16.
16. How is our attention especially called to what is to follow ? Rev. 13 : 9.
17. What is said should happen to this power ? Rev. 13 : 10.
18. When did this beast go into captivity ?—*When Berthier, a French general, entered Rome in the year 1798, proclaimed a republic, took the pope prisoner, and for a time abolished the papacy.*
19. When this beast went into captivity, what did John then behold ? Rev. 13 : 11.

NOTE TO WORKERS.—If you find this reading too long, or, where your reader is acquainted with Rev. 12, and 13 : 1-10, it might be best to very briefly review those scriptures and commence your reading proper on the United States in Prophecy, with question 21, changing the wording of the question, if necessary, to adapt it to your reading.

20. How much territory did the papal beast occupy ?  
—*All of the western part of Europe, and all that part of the Old World not already occupied by the symbols before introduced.*



21. Must we not, then, look for *another* beast outside of Europe?
  22. Out of what did this beast come? Rev. 13:11.
  23. Where did the other beast come from? Rev. 13:1; Dan. 7:3.
  24. What do waters in prophecy represent? Rev. 17:15.
  25. What do winds symbolize? Jer. 25:32.
  26. What difference, then, must we find in the rise of this two-horned-beast power from those which preceded it?—*The others came up from among the people as the result of war; while this grows peacefully by immigration, as a plant grows up out of the earth.*
- NOTE.—The author of "The New World Compared with the Old," speaking of our country, says: "Like a silent seed we grew into empire." Page 635. And the increase of population in this country since 1790 has been four times greater than in Russia, six times greater than in Great Britain, nine times greater than in Austria, and ten times greater than in France.
27. In what condition was the two-horned beast when the papacy went into captivity? Rev. 13:11.
  28. What do the ten horns on the Roman beast denote? Dan. 7:24.
  29. What did John see upon these ten horns to indicate that they were kingly powers, or kingdoms which were ruled by monarchs? Rev. 13:1.
  30. Are there any crowns on the two-horned beast? Rev. 13:11.
  31. Would not the fact that this power appeals to those who dwell on its territory to make an image to the beast, indicate that the authority of the government was invested in the people, and, not in an individual, or king? Verse 14.

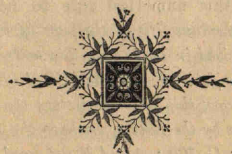
32. What expression shows it to be youthful and mild in its pretensions?—"He had two horns like a lamb."
33. What is its real character?—"He spake as a dragon."
34. How does a nation speak?—*Through its laws.*
35. How much power was he to exercise? Rev. 13:12.
36. What resulted from the exercise of this power? *Ib.*
37. In what way can the earth render worship? Lev. 25:4, 5; 2 Chron. 36:21.
38. What will this power endeavor to enforce? Rev. 13:16.
39. What penalty will be visited upon those who refuse to receive the mark? Verse 17.
40. What punishment is threatened upon those who receive the mark, or worship either of these powers? Rev. 14:9, 10.
41. What was this power to do? Rev. 13:13.
42. For what purposes were these wonders to be wrought? Verse 14.
43. By what are these miracles wrought? Rev. 16:14.
44. Do the Scriptures state that the people will be led away by these seducing spirits? 1 Tim. 4:1.
45. When and where did Spiritualism arise?—*At Hydesville, N. Y., in 1848.*
46. What nation, then, must have been described in these symbols?—*The United States.*
47. Under what other name is this miracle-working power symbolized? Rev. 19:20.
48. What is there in the symbol to represent the leading principles of our government?—*Two horns.*
49. What are the leading principles upon which our

- government was founded?—*Republicanism and Protestantism, or civil and religious liberty.*
50. What specifications does John give to mark the power in question?—(1) *It is "another beast";* (2) *As he saw it, it was just "coming up";* (3) *It came up out of the earth;* (4) *Its lamb-like horns indicated youthfulness and innocence;* (5) *It is a nation where the people make the laws;* (6) *It is a wonder-working power;* (7) *It speaks as a dragon.*
51. Has not our government fulfilled all these specifications except the last?
52. Will this power be successful through its deceptions in making an image to the beast? Rev. 13 : 15, 16.
53. What solemn warning do we find in Rev. 14 : 9, 10 in reference to worshiping this image?
54. Then could the third message be given before this power arose and this image was formed?
55. To what beast is the image to be made? Rev. 13 : 14 (last clause).
56. What beast was it, which was "wounded by a sword and did live? Rev. 13 : 3.
57. What was this beast?—*An "ecclesiastical power clothed with civil authority, who deprived of their God-given rights, those who would not accept of her dogmas, and submit to her creed.*
58. What will be an image to this beast?—*Another ecclesiastical establishment clothed with similar power.*
59. From the terms of this prophecy must we not conclude that the United States government will yet so trample upon the rights of conscience as to define men's faith in some respects, and enforce the same by law?

60. How can this be done when the constitution grants civil and religious liberty to all?—*It may be done by an amendment to the constitution. For twenty-five years the National Reform Association has been agitating this very question. It proposes to change the Constitution by inserting in it, the names of God and Christ; and placing "all Christian laws and usages in the government, in the fundamental law of the land;" also to have the Constitution of the United States so amended as to enforce the observance of Sunday, the first day of the week."*

NOTE.—It will be noticed that the fulfillment of the prophecy demands just such a contradiction, indicated by the horns of a lamb and the mouth of a dragon, as would be seen in the profession of equal rights to all, and a law restricting these rights.

To further show the strength of this reform association, the worker might read "Facts for the Times," page 125 entire, and a portion of 126 and 127, or what would be still better, read the same or similar statements from "The Coming Conflict" or "The Marvel of Nations," and sell your reader a copy of the book.





## Bible Reading.

### NUMBER FOURTEEN.

#### THE THIRD ANGEL'S MESSAGE.

1. WHAT is the third angel's message? Rev. 14 : 9, 10.
2. When was this message to be given?—*Immediately after the second.*
3. What was the next event to follow the third angel's message? Verse 14.
4. Where is the description of the beast which the third angel warns men not to worship? Rev. 13 : 1-8.
5. What is given by which we may further identify this power? Rev. 13 : 18.
6. Where is this numerical title to be found?—*In the blasphemous title of the pope of Rome, which he has inscribed in Latin upon his miter, or pontifical crown, as follows : VICARIUS FILII DEI. Selecting from this title the letters that were used as numerals by the Latins, we have the following : V, 5 ; I, 1 ; C, 100 ; A and R, not used as numerals ; I, 1 ; U, formerly same as V, 5 ; S and F, not used as numerals ; I, 1 ; L, 50 ; I, 1 ; I, 1 ; D, 500 ; E, not used as a numeral ; I, 1 ; adding these numbers together, we have just six hundred and sixty-six.*

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7. Is the same power described anywhere else in the Bible? Dan. 7 : 23-25 ; 2 Thess. 2 : 3-10.
8. What did Daniel say this power would think to do? Dan. 7 : 25 (third clause).
9. What part of God's law relates to time?—*The fourth commandment.* Ex. 20 : 8-11.
10. Did the papacy make any change in the Sabbath?—*Yes.* See "Who Changed the Sabbath."
11. Does the Bible speak of more than one conflict of God's people with this beast? Rev. 13 : 7 ; 15 : 2.
- NOTE.—In the first conflict, the beast overcomes them ; in the second, they get the victory over him.
12. What did John see as recorded in Rev. 13 : 11?
13. What was this beast to do as recorded in verses 14, 15 ; See "The United States in Prophecy."
14. What does the mark, sign, or seal, of a power show?—*Its authority.*
15. What part of God's law shows his authority? Ex. 20 : 8-11.
16. Then what is his mark, sign, or seal? Ex. 31 : 16, 17.
17. In changing the fourth commandment, does not the pope ignore the mark of God's authority, and institute one of his own?—*Yes.*
18. What does he say of Protestants receiving this mark of his authority?

NOTE.—In the "Abridgment of Christian Doctrine" (Catholic catechism), we find the following :—

"*Ques.*—How prove you that the church hath power to command feasts and holy days ?

"*Ans.*—By the very act of changing the Sabbath into Sunday, which Protestants allow of ; and therefore they fondly contradict themselves by keeping Sunday strictly, and breaking most other feasts commanded by the same church."

"It is worth while to remember, that this observance of the Sabbath [Sunday] . . . not only has no foundation in the Bible, but is in flagrant contradiction with its letter, which commands rest on the Sabbath which is Saturday. It was the Catholic church which, by the authority of Jesus Christ, has transferred this rest to Sunday, in remembrance of the resurrection of our Lord. This observance of Sunday by the Protestants is an homage they pay, in spite of themselves, to the authority of the church."—*Plain Talk for Protestants*, p. 213.

19. How can the United States cause men to receive this mark?—*By passing laws enforcing Sunday-keeping.*
20. In addition to the worship of the true God, what does the fourth commandment require? Ex. 23: 12.
21. What is the earth said to do when its inhabitants observe a time, or day, of rest? Lev. 25: 1-4; 2 Chron. 36: 21.
22. What expression of the prophet shows that the acceptance of the mark of the papacy by the people, causes the earth also to worship the first beast? Rev. 13: 12 (second clause).
23. With what are all to be threatened who refuse to worship the image of the beast? Rev. 13: 15-17.
24. With what does the Lord threaten all who do worship the beast or his image? Rev. 14: 9-11.
25. Would not this indicate that a very severe and testing conflict was just before men?
26. Whom should we most fear to disobey—the powers of earth, or God? Acts 5: 29.
27. What is the unmixed wrath of God explained to be? Rev. 15: 1.
28. With what has God's wrath always been mingled in the past? Hab. 3: 2.

29. What, then, must wrath without mixture be?—*Wrath without mercy.*

30. Does Christ's mediation for man forever cease just before his second coming to earth? Rev. 22: 11, 12.

31. What finally becomes of the beast and the false prophet and all who worship them? Rev. 19: 20.

32. Where does John see those who overcome the beast, etc.? Rev. 15: 2.

33. What song do they sing? Verse 3.

34. How are those who give the third angel's message, described? Rev. 14: 12.



For further investigation of this subject, see the work entitled, "The Three Messages of Rev. 14," by J. N. Andrews. This work is designed to show the nature and character of the warning messages, which are to prepare the world for the last great Judgment. 144 pp., 12 mo., paper covers, 15 cts.

Address,

Review and Herald, Battle Creek, Mich.



## Bible Reading.

### NUMBER FIFTEEN.

#### PROPER OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

1. WHAT name does the Bible give to the day that precedes the Sabbath? Mark 15 : 42 ; Luke 23 : 54.
2. How were the people anciently commanded to observe the preparation day? Ex. 16 : 22, 23.
3. Are those who neglect to do their baking and boiling on the preparation day, prepared to properly observe the Sabbath?—*No*.
4. What command to Israel would show conclusively that they did no cooking on the Sabbath, if they observed it? Ex. 35 : 3.
5. Did they need fire for physical comfort while in the wilderness?—*No*; *they were 200 miles south of Jerusalem in the warm climate of Arabia.*
6. Then would they have needed fires for any other purpose than cooking?—*No*.
7. Was it the same in Palestine?—*No*; *it was cold in the winter, and they needed fires to keep warm.*
8. Was there any law given, prohibiting building fires for this purpose?—*No*.
9. Have we the example of Christian women preparing for the Sabbath? Luke 23 : 54-56.
10. What did they do on the Sabbath? Luke 23 : 56.
11. Were all the members of the household, including strangers, to rest on the Sabbath day? Ex. 20 : 10 ; Deut. 5 : 14.

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12. What are we to call the Sabbath? Isa. 58 : 13.
13. How are we instructed to observe the Sabbath. *Ab.*
14. What is meant by "not speaking our own words?"  
—*Conversation in reference to business or secular matters.*
15. How much of the Sabbath ought we to observe?—  
*All of it.*
16. When does the Sabbath begin? Lev. 23 : 32.
17. When does the evening commence? Deut. 16 : 6 ;  
Mark 1 : 32.
18. Then if we observe all of the Sabbath, will we not commence it at sunset on the evening of the sixth day, and keep it until sunset on the seventh day?

NOTE.—It is the custom of those who observe the Sabbath, to gather all the members of their household together at the setting of the sun on Friday and Saturday evenings, to protect the first and closing moments of the Sabbath with a season of real family worship, in which all members of the family, from the eldest to the youngest, usually take part. More time is devoted to these seasons than is generally given to their family worship.

19. Do those who wish for the Sabbath to pass that they may resume their business, really love the Sabbath? Amos 8 : 4-8.
20. Is it right to transact any kind of business on the Sabbath? Neh. 13 : 15-22.
21. Would it be lawful for farmers to violate the Sabbath in order to take care of their grain? Ex. 34 : 21.
22. Is it lawful to do works of mercy on the Sabbath? Matt. 12 : 11, 12.
23. Is it right to satisfy hunger on the Sabbath day? Matt. 12 : 1.

24. Have we the example of the Saviour in attending public worship on the Sabbath? Luke 4:16, 31.
25. Have we the example of the apostles also? Acts 13:14; 16:13; 17:2; 18:4, 11.
26. Are Christians exhorted to assemble themselves together often? Heb. 10:24, 25.
27. What does the apostle John call the Sabbath? Rev. 1:10.
28. Is the Sabbath the Lord's day? Ex. 20:8-11; Isa. 58:13; Mark 2:27, 28.
29. Shall we not sacredly regard the Lord's own day?



## Bible Reading.

### NUMBER SIXTEEN.

#### OBEDIENCE.

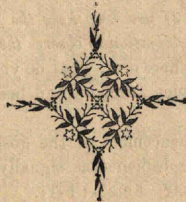
1. What statement does the prophet Samuel make in reference to obedience? 1 Sam. 15:22.
2. To what does he say the sins of rebellion and stubbornness are equal? Verse 23.
3. What does Saul give as the reason why he disobeyed God? Verse 24.
4. Is not this *fear of the people* the reason why many do not obey God now?
5. Is the Lord particular that we shall observe his commandments exactly as he has given them to us? Deut. 4:2.
6. What does Jesus say of one who shall break *one of the least* of God's commandments, and shall teach men to do so? Matt. 5:19.
7. What command had the Lord given about touching any of the holy vessels in the sanctuary? Num. 4:15.
8. What was to happen to any one who disregarded this command? *It*; 1 Sam. 6:19.
9. Who among God's people ventured to transgress this plain commandment? 2 Sam. 6:6.
10. Did the Lord take his life, as he said he would the life of any one who should touch the ark? Verse 7.
11. What did this ark contain? Deut. 10:1-5.
12. If the Lord had not taken the life of this man



- would not others of the children of Israel have been emboldened to have presumptuously followed his example, and thus both the ark and its contents have lost their sacredness in their eyes?
13. Does God represent himself in the commandments as a jealous God? Ex. 20: 1-6.
  14. Who was sent from Judah to Bethel with a message from God? 1 Kings 13: 1.
  15. What did he do there? Verses 2-6.
  16. What did the king invite him to do? Verse 7.
  17. What reply did he make to him? Verses 8, 9.
  19. Who also dwelt there at Bethel, and what did he do? Verses 11-17.
  19. What did he say to the man of God? Verse 18.
  20. Did the man of God go home with him? Verse 19.
  21. What words came from the Lord while they were eating? Verses 20-22.
  22. What happened to the man of God on his way home? Verses 23-25.
  23. Should we not learn from this, that it is not safe to heed the counsel of those who lead us to disregard the commandments of God, although they may claim that their message came from an angel from Heaven? Deut. 13: 1-4.
  24. Where were the priests instructed to obtain the fire that they burned in their censers when offering incense before God? Lev. 16: 12.
  25. Why did he say they should be particular to do this?—*That they die not.* Verse 13.
  26. Who disregarded this plain instruction? Lev. 10: 1.
  27. What happened to them? Verse 2.
  28. What was the trouble with these men? had they not offered fire before God?—*Yes; but it was "strange" fire.*

29. Do you think it will be safe for us, in view of these scriptures, to regard any other day as the Sabbath than the *seventh day*, which God has sanctified and commanded us to keep holy? Ex. 20: 8-11.
30. What question was asked the Saviour by the scribes and Pharisees? Matt. 15: 1, 2.
31. What question did he ask them in reply? Verse 3.
32. What did he say God had commanded? Verse 4.
33. How did he say they reasoned in reference to God's commandments? Verses 5, 6.
34. What did he say they had done by this kind of reasoning? Verse 6.
35. What statement of the prophet Isaiah was fulfilled by them? Verses 7-9.
36. What does the fourth commandment require of all men?—*To keep holy the seventh day.*
37. What does the tradition of men say of this requirement?—"If you keep holy the first day, you are free from obligation to observe the seventh day."
38. If Jesus was here now, what do you think he would say that such teachers had been doing? Mark 7: 13.
39. At the commencement of the gospel, did the Lord punish disobedience as signally as in Old-Testament times? Acts 5: 1-11.
40. For what purpose were all these things written? 1 Cor. 10: 11.
41. What does James say we should all be? Jas. 1: 22-25.
42. Who only does Jesus say will enter the kingdom of heaven? Matt. 7: 21.
43. To whom does he liken the man who *does*, or obeys, the Word of God? Verses 24, 25.

44. To whom does he liken the man who hears but does not obey? Verses 26, 27.
45. In view of all these statements, what ought we to say? Ps. 119:34.
46. Will all who continue in sin eventually meet a fate similar to those above mentioned? Rom. 6:23.
47. Why, then, are men emboldened to continue in sin? Eccl. 8:11.
48. In closing up his writings, what does the wise man conclude to be the whole duty of man? Eccl. 12:13, 14.



## Bible Reading.

### NUMBER SEVENTEEN.

#### BAPTISM.

1. WHAT commission did Christ give his disciples?  
Matt. 28:19.
2. How long was this commission to last? Matt. 28:20.
3. Did the apostles teach that men should be baptized as one of the means by which they were to be saved? Acts 2:38.
4. With what did John say he baptized? John 1:26.
5. Where did John usually baptize? Matt. 3:5, 6.
6. Why did John at times baptize at Aenon? John 3:23.

NOTE.—The water in the Jordan at seasons of the year was quite low. See history of Palestine.

7. Would we not suppose, then, that much water is necessary for a baptism?—*Yes.*
8. Would it require much water to sprinkle or pour a person?—*No.*
9. What is the meaning of the word "baptize"?—*To plunge, or dip, a person or garment under water, to immerse. See Prof's Stewart, Scott, Clarke, and others.*

NOTE.—Sprinkle and pour are entirely different words, with altogether different meanings.

10. How many baptisms are there? Eph. 4:5.

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11. Does the baptism take place in the water? Matt. 3:16.
12. Do the candidate and administrator both go into the water? Acts 8:36-38.
13. What was promised to those who would repent and be baptized? Acts 2:38.
14. Was this spirit given after baptism? Luke 3:21, 22; Acts 8:12-17.
15. Was it ever given before baptism? Acts 10:44-47.
16. Was it sufficient for them to be baptized with the Spirit? Acts 10:46-48.
17. What did John the Baptist teach should precede baptism? Matt. 3:1, 2, 7, 8.
18. Did the apostles teach the same? Acts 2:37, 38.
19. Must faith also precede baptism? Mark 16:15, 16; Acts 8:35-37.
20. How do we get faith? Rom. 10:17.
21. Are infants capable of hearing and understanding the Word of God, and exercising faith? Deut. 1:39.
22. What may be said of the words of Christ: "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of heaven"?—*That Christ's words are an invitation to all little children, while those who use it to teach that children should be sprinkled, virtually make the Lord say, Suffer only the little children who have been sprinkled to come unto me.*
23. Of what is baptism a memorial, or likeness? Rom. 6:3-5; Col. 2:12.
24. What is the only mode of baptism which fully represents Christ's burial and resurrection?—*Single*

- immersion,—being buried beneath the water, out of sight of the world, with the eyes closed, and breath held,—a complete representation, or likeness, of a burial,—then being raised out of the water, opening, the eyes, catching the breath, and mingling again with friends—a complete likeness of a resurrection.*
25. How long after conversion does one need to wait before being baptized? Acts 16:25-33; 9:17, 18; 22:16.
  26. What did those reject who refused John's baptism? Luke 7:29, 30.
  27. What are those who have been baptized said to have put on? Gal. 3:27.
  28. How should those walk who have thus publicly put on Christ? Rom. 6:4; 1 John 2:6.
  29. Into what else are we said to be baptized? Rom. 6:3.
  30. Does Jesus speak of his sufferings as a baptism? Luke 12:50.
  31. Are we to be partakers also with him in this baptism? Matt. 20:23; Phil. 1:29; 2 Tim. 2:11, 12.

# Bible Reading.

## NUMBER EIGHTEEN.

### HEALTH AND TEMPERANCE.

1. Does God regard the health of his people? 3 John 2.
2. Has eating and drinking anything to do with our religion? 1 Cor. 10:31.
3. How much of our person is affected by Bible religion? 1 Thess. 5:23; 1 Cor. 6:19, 20.
4. Will any be saved who knowingly defile the body in any way? 1 Cor. 3:16, 17.
5. Can the body be defiled with improper food? Dan. 1:8.
6. What did the king eat with which Daniel refused to defile himself?—*Swine's flesh, and meats offered to idols, and also highly seasoned food.*
7. What may be said of peppers and spices, commonly used in cooking?—(1) *That they contain no food element whatever;* (2) *That they do not add to the delicate flavor of the fruits, grains, and vegetables; but destroy the natural sensitiveness of the taste, so that it is unable to detect the choice flavors given by nature;* (3) *They do the entire system a positive injury by inflaming the delicate blood vessels of the throat and stomach, and whipping up the often already overtaxed nerves to increased exhaustion, and heating up the blood through the entire system, thus making it more difficult to control the temper, or any of the natural passions.*

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8. What kind of food did Daniel desire should be furnished himself and companions? Dan. 1:12.
9. What variety of food was included under the term "pulse"?—*Pulse: "Seeds, herbs, greens, vegetables, i. e. vegetable food."*—Gesenius. *"The fair interpretation is to apply it to that which grows up from seeds; such, probably, as would be sown in a garden, or, as we would now express it, 'vegetable diet.'"*—Barnes' Commentary on the Book of Daniel.
10. Do not people now, as in Daniel's time, generally suppose that people will grow poor and feeble on a vegetable diet? Verse 10.
11. What was the result of the experiment in Daniel's case? Verse 15.
12. Upon what kinds of food do the strongest and most peaceable nations of the earth largely subsist, such nations as the Scotch, the laboring classes of the English and others?—*Vegetables and grains.*
13. What do the Scriptures say of the habits of those who strive for the mastery? 1 Cor. 9:24, 25.
14. What statement is made by physicians attending persons who are being trained for the purpose of developing the most physical strength and nerve power before entering upon a race, a prize fight, or a similar contest?

NOTE.—"As soon as the contest has been agreed upon, and the arrangements made, the training begins; and, first, the diet is modified, and adapted to the production of the greatest amount of physical power and endurance. Away goes tobacco, tea, coffee, rum, beer, etc., in all their various forms, and all sensual indulgences of every description. Their living consists of plain, simple, nourishing food, such as bread, beef, fruits, and cold water."—*Everybody's own Physician; How to Acquire and Regain Strength*, by G. W. Gleason, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa. See also *Home Hand-Book of Domestic Hygiene and Rational Medicine*, by J. H. Kellogg, M. D., Medical and Surgical Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich.

15. Did the apostle Paul say that he took a similar



- course that he might be certain to win in the Christian race? 1 Cor. 9:26, 27.
16. If men are willing to so deny themselves to gain a small reward in this life, ought we not to be willing to deny self to gain *everlasting life*?
  17. What did God originally create for man's diet? Gen. 1:29.
  18. Then what was the original meat for man?
  19. Will any ever teach otherwise? 1 Tim. 4:3.
  20. How does the apostle describe that which is good? 1 Tim. 4:4, 5.
  21. At how early a date did God recognize the distinction between clean and unclean animals? Gen. 7:2.
  22. Did God ever permit man to eat of the clean animals? Lev. 11:1-3.
  23. What shows that God did not design this for the general diet of man? Ex. 16:4.
  24. What kind of food was this? Ps. 78:24, 25.
  25. What special promise did God make Israel prior to giving them this bread? Ex. 15:26.
  26. What had been Israel's diet in Egypt? Ex. 16:3.
  27. Were they satisfied with this bread from heaven? Num. 11:13.
  28. How did they feel toward it? Num. 21:5.
  29. What did they desire? Num. 11:4, 5.
  30. How did they express themselves? Verse 6.
  31. Did God supply them with flesh? Verse 31.
  32. What was the physical effect of this meat? Verse 33.
  33. How did it effect them spiritually? Ps. 106:14, 15.
  34. Upon what principle did God sometimes grant man's desires, even when it was not best? Matt. 19:8.
  35. What lesson would Paul have us learn from these particulars concerning Israel's lusting for flesh? 1 Cor. 10:6, 9.

36. When, and under what circumstances, did God first permit man to eat flesh meat? Gen. 9:1-3.
37. What did he say would be the effect of this change? Gen. 9:5.
38. How does he explain the expression, "Require the life of man?" Verse 6.
39. If the requiring of the life of man at the hand of man signifies the shortening of his life, what shall we understand by the expression, "At the hand of every beast will I require it?"
40. How many generations reached from Adam to Noah?—*Ten*.
41. What was man's average age during this time?—*Over 900 years*.
42. How many generations was it from Noah to Abraham?—*Ten*.
43. During this time, to what age had man been reduced?—*To less than 200 years*.
44. What does David say about the age of man in his day? Ps. 90:10.
45. What is said to be the average age of man at the present day?—*About 28 years*.
46. Should we conclude, then, that diet had anything to do in shortening man's life?—*It is a self-evident fact, and a Bible truth*.
47. Then what would we conclude to be the best food for man? Gen. 1:29.
48. What besides the Bible arguments already considered, would have a tendency to lead men, at the present time, to discard the use of animal food?—*(1) The diseased condition of all kinds of animals generally; (2) The inhuman treatment in transporting comparatively healthy animals, which*

results in creating such a feverish condition as render them unfit for food ; (3) The dangers arising from the various modes of packing, curing, and canning meats.

49. What kind of flesh did God forbid men to eat at all, or even touch? Deut. 14 : 8.
50. What was included under the term "unclean"?—*That which was PHYSICALLY unclean, and that which was CEREMONIALLY unclean.*
51. For what purpose was the hog created?—*For a scavenger, being provided with an extra sewage in the fore limbs, to enable him to dispose of a larger amount of waste matter than other animals, and not lose his life.*
52. Is the hog, then, physically, or ceremonially, unclean?—*Physically.*
53. Was physical uncleanness recognized before the time of the Jews? Gen. 7 : 1, 2.
54. Was the vision given to the apostle Peter designed to inform him that there was any change in the physical fitness of the various animals for food, or was it to teach him that he should make no distinction in men? Acts 10 : 28.
55. What does the Lord say of those who make a great profession of holiness, and yet pay no regard to their diet? Isa. 65 : 4, 5.
56. What is said of those who are professing to sanctify themselves in preparation for Christ's second coming, and continue to eat swine's flesh? Isa. 66 : 15-17.
57. What special object did the Lord have in changing the diet of his people Israel? Deut. 8 : 3.
58. May we not hope that carefulness in our diet may

impress us with this same great truth, and thus make more sure our hope of the future?

59. Is it not also reasonable to suppose that the Lord will take this natural means of protecting his people during the time of the seven last plagues? Ps. 91 : 4-10.
60. Of what other dangers besides improper diet, does the Saviour warn us? Luke 21 : 34.
61. What is the meaning of surfeiting?—*Overeating.* See Webster.
62. What is true Bible temperance?—*A total abstinence from all that is hurtful, and only a moderate use of that which is good.*
63. Is it not reasonable to suppose that those who are prepared for Christ's coming will heed the Saviour's warning, and will give proper attention to their habits of eating?

NOTE.—Dr. Adam Clarke, the distinguished Methodist commentator, held and practiced substantially the views here advocated, as have also Newton, Franklin, and others.





26. When was this prophecy first fulfilled? Acts 2: 16-20.
27. Do not the signs mentioned by Peter reach to the close of the gospel dispensation?
28. Of what did the Saviour warn the church? Matt. 7: 15.
29. Would there be any need of warning against *false* prophets, if there were no true ones?
30. How should the text read if all prophets were false?
31. How are we to know the true from the false? Verse 20.
32. Were those who were looking for the coming of the Lord to have all the gifts? 1 Cor. 1: 5-8.
33. By what special characteristics were the remnant people of God to be recognized? Rev. 12: 17.
34. What is the testimony of Jesus? and what is meant by their having it? Rev. 19: 10.
35. Will not the true people of God, then, keep the ten commandments, and have the gift of prophecy?
36. What are we exhorted not to do when this gift is manifested? 1 Thess. 5: 20.

NOTE.—The word "prophesying" does not refer to the prophecies already recorded, but is defined by Webster to be "the exercise of the gift of prophecy."

37. What should we do? Verse 21.
38. Who among their number do Seventh-day Adventists claim has this gift?
39. What are the fruits of her works and writings?

NOTE.—When it seems necessary to explain further, either at your first reading on this subject or afterwards, the following questions might be used in connection with such statements of facts gathered from Sr. White's experience, as would show it to be in harmony with these important Bible texts.

- (a) What is the condition of a true prophet while in vision?—*Similar to one in a trance, the eyes re-*

*maining open, and the lids never closing during the entire time.* Num. 24: 3, 4, 15, 16.

- (b) Do Spiritualistic mediums close the eyes?

NOTE.—Joseph Smith, the so-called Mormon prophet, claims to have translated the book of Mormon with his eyes covered. This very effort to prove that he was not deceiving, would prove him to be false by this Bible text.

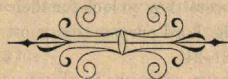
- (c) Does the true prophet breathe while in vision? Dan. 10: 17.

- (d) Do Spiritualistic mediums breathe when in a trance?—*Yes.*

- (e) Is the true prophet deprived of his natural strength when first taken in vision? Dan. 10: 17.

- (f) Are they afterwards unnaturally strengthened? Verse 18.

NOTE.—The object of the gift of prophecy is not to satisfy the idle curiosity of men, or merely to have a miraculous manifestation connected with the work of Christ, but its office is to reveal to the people of God such errors, false brethren, or the snares of Satan, as would prove disastrous to the work of God, if permitted to await development in the ordinary way.



## Bible Reading.

### NUMBER TWENTY.

#### THE BIBLE PLAN OF SUPPORTING GOSPEL LABORERS.

1. What requirement is laid upon every believer in Christianity? 1 Cor. 16 : 2.
2. Was this money to be put into a public collection each week, or was it to be laid up in store at home?—"Lay by HIM in store." "By himself at home."—*French translation.* The German, Spanish, and others, read the same. *Ib.*
3. How much of our income have we reason to believe it would be pleasing to God that we should devote to the support of his ministers? Lev. 27 : 30-32.
4. Were the priests anciently to have any inheritance of land or secular occupation among their brethren? Num. 18 : 20.
5. To whom were they to look for their support? *Ib.*
6. How did the Lord purpose to support these priests? Verses 21-24.
7. With whom did the tithing system originate?—*With Abraham, over four hundred years before the time of Moses.* Gen. 14 : 18-20.
8. To what priest did Abraham pay tithes? Heb. 7 : 1, 2.

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9. Whose children are Christians said to be? Gal. 3 : 7, 29.
10. After what order is our Saviour's priesthood? Heb. 5 : 6, 10 ; 6 : 20 ; 7 : 17.
11. Then if Melchisedec represented Christ, and Abraham represented Christians, ought we not to follow Abraham's example and pay a tithe of our increase to Christ, as he did to Melchisedec?
12. Has God ordained that ministers of the gospel should live of the gospel, the same as the priests did anciently of the tabernacle? 1 Cor. 9 : 13, 14.
13. Did our Saviour indorse the paying of tithes? Matt. 23 : 23.
14. If the tithe belongs to God, and he devotes that to the support of his ministers, then who really pays the ministers—God or the people?
15. How much does man have to start with in this life? 1 Tim. 6 : 7.
16. Who owns everything in this world? Ps. 24 : 1 ; 50 : 10, 12 ; Hagai 2 : 8.
17. What relation do we sustain to the Lord's property?—*That of stewards.* Matt. 25 : 14.
18. Then how much of our increase does the Lord reserve as his?—*The tithe is the Lord's.* Lev. 27 : 32.
19. Could we, then, properly say that we give a tithe, when we simply pay to the Lord that which he says is his?
20. What does the Lord say of the seventh day?—"The seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord." Ex. 20 : 10.
21. Could a man appropriate any part of the Sabbath to his own use without robbing God?

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22. If we withhold the tithe, of what does the Lord say we are guilty? Mal. 3:8.
23. What was the sin of Adam and Eve in eating of the forbidden fruit?—*Appropriating to their own use that which God had reserved to himself.*
24. Do not those who use the tithe for their own purpose commit a similar offense against God?
25. What did the Lord say had followed as a result of robbing him of the tithes? Mal. 3:9.
26. How does the withholding of the Lord's tithe effect our whole earnings? Haggaï 1:5-11.
27. What promise does the Lord make to those who bring *all* of their tithes into his store-house? Mal. 3:10, 11.
28. How much of the tithe is this promise based upon? —*ALL of it.*
29. Out of what portion of our increase should we take the Lord's tithe, the first or last? Prov. 3:9, 10.
30. Does not the New Testament teach the same in commanding us to lay aside on the first day of every new week as God had prospered us the preceding week? 1 Cor. 16:2.
31. To whom has the Lord given the tithes? Num. 18:24.

NOTE.—It is evident that the singers, porters, and nethinims were all supported from the tithe, as well as the Levites, as now colporters and Bible-workers doubtless should be the same as the ministry.

32. According to the Bible, is it the duty of ministers and gospel-workers to pay a tithe of their increase? Num. 18:26, 27.
33. What besides tithes does God expect of his people? Mal. 3:8.

34. Out of what should the missionary work be supported?—*Freewill offerings.*
35. What do the Scriptures call that which we give to the poor? Matt. 6:1-4.
36. Would we call it giving alms to take another man's money and give it to the poor?—*Not exactly; the first and most proper name to give it, would be purloining or stealing.*
37. What promises are given to those who pay tithes faithfully and give liberally? Mal. 3:10, 11; Luke 6:38.
38. If we fully believed the promises, would we not expect greater prosperity in the faithful discharge of duty in these matters, than in withholding from God?
39. What kind of a giver does the Lord love? 2 Cor. 9:6-15.



## Bible Reading.

### NUMBER TWENTY-ONE

#### MINISTRY OF HOLY ANGELS.

1. WERE any beings in existence before man was created? Job 38 : 4-7.
2. In their creation, how do angels compare with man? Ps. 8 : 4, 5.
3. What is the employment of the angels? Heb. 1 : 13, 14.
4. Who has charge over God's children, to keep them? Ps. 91 : 11.
5. Are they interested in saving men? Luke 15 : 10.
6. Does each child of God have an attending angel? Matt. 18 : 10 ; Acts 12 : 13-15.
7. What does Daniel say of the number of the angels? Dan. 7 : 10.
8. How is their number stated in Revelation? Rev. 5 : 11.
9. How does Paul speak of their number? Heb. 12 : 22.
10. What are they sometimes called? Gen. 32 : 1, 2 ; 1 Kings 22 : 19.
11. How many of this heavenly host appeared to herald the birth of our Saviour? Luke 2 : 13-15.
12. How was Elijah taken to Heaven? 2 Kings 2 : 11.
13. Of what was this chariot composed? Ps. 68 : 17.

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#### MINISTRY OF HOLY ANGELS.

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14. Are the angels real beings? Gen. 18 : 1-4 ; 19 : 1-3, 10.
15. Do the angels eat? Ps. 78 : 23-25.
16. Is it possible for them to be entertained unawares now? Heb. 13 : 2.
17. Then why can we not see and know them always? Luke 24 : 15, 16, 30, 31.
18. Who was once met by an angel of the Lord? Num. 22 : 22.
19. Could Balaam see the angel? Verse 23.
20. How was he enabled to see the angel? Verse 31.
21. What complaint did Satan make to the Lord concerning Job? Job 1 : 9, 10.
22. How does the Lord make a hedge around his people? Ps. 34 : 7.
23. Where have we an interesting case illustrating this? 2 Kings 6 : 14-17.
24. What does the term "angel" signify? Judges 2 : 1 (margin).
25. Are they so represented in the Bible? Luke 1 : 19.
26. How is God represented as ruling over his kingdom? Ps. 103 : 19, 20.
27. What brings the angels to our assistance? Num. 20 : 16.
28. Give an illustration of such deliverance. Dan. 6 : 21, 22.
29. Another instance. Dan. 3 : 28.
30. Who was sent to answer Daniel's prayer? Dan. 9 : 21-23.
31. Who executes God's judgments upon the wicked? Gen. 19 : 13.



32. How many were destroyed at one time by an angel? Isa. 37:36.
33. How many of the angels will come with the Saviour when he comes? Matt. 25:31.
34. What prophetic declaration will then be fulfilled? Rev. 8:1.
35. What part will they act in the closing work of redemption? Matt. 24:31.
36. What song will be sung by the redeemed throng as they approach the city? Isa. 26:1, 2.
37. What will they have kept? Verse 2.
38. What special truth will give us a passport into that city? Rev. 22:14.



A work entitled, "The Ministration of Angels," will be found to be very interesting to those desiring further information on this subject. By Eld. D. M. Canright. 144 pp. Price, 30 cts.

Address. **Review and Herald** Battle Creek, Mich.

## Bible Reading.

NUMBER TWENTY-TWO.

### SATAN, HIS ORIGIN, WORK, AND DESTINY.

1. Who once fell from Heaven? Luke 10:18; Isa. <sup>from heaven</sup> ~~34:12~~ <sup>as lightning fall</sup> ~~34:12~~ <sup>34:12</sup> ~~How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning!~~
2. Who was cast out of Heaven with him? Rev. 12: <sup>with him</sup> ~~7-9~~ <sup>War in heaven Satan cast to earth with his angels</sup> ~~War in heaven Satan cast to earth with his angels~~
3. What had these angels done? 2 Pet. 2:4. ~~Sinned~~
4. What position did Satan occupy in Heaven? Eze. 28:14. ~~Covering cherub~~
5. What is said of his appearance before his fall? Verse 12. ~~perfect in beauty~~
6. What of his wisdom? Verses 3, 12. ~~full of wisdom~~
7. Did God create any evil propensity in him; or was evil an intruder? Verse 15. ~~perfect in his ways~~
8. How did he pervert his perfect faculties? Verses <sup>16, 17</sup> ~~16, 17~~ <sup>heart lifted up, the beauty, corrupted wisdom</sup> ~~16, 17~~ <sup>heart lifted up, the beauty, corrupted wisdom</sup>
9. What presumptuous ambition took possession of him? Isa. 14:12-14. ~~exaltation above stars of God~~
10. What is a probable reason why God did not destroy Satan and his rebellious host at the time of their fall?—God alone knew the dreadful consequences of sin. Not knowing that sorrow, disease, and death are the inevitable consequences of sin, the hosts of loyal angels might have been in doubt of the love and justice of God, had Satan, one of their number, been immediately destroyed. The true character of sin must be developed before the universe, and the character of Satan and his angels made manifest to all as it was to God, so that when God finally

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should destroy him, all would consent that it was just and right.

11. With what subtle temptation did Satan approach Eve? Gen. 3:1-5. *eyes opened - he as God*

12. Was Eve overcome by the temptation to become wise and exalted? Gen. 3:6. *desired to make wise*

13. Did Satan gain subjects and a dominion by thus seducing man? 2 Pet. 2:19; Matt. 4:8, 9. *short tempt*

14. Does he deceive his subjects? Rev. 12:9. *yes*

15. How extensive is Satan's work of deception? *To whole*

16. In the heathen service of idols, who are really wor- *Gentiles shiped*

17. Do devils sometimes possess men and speak through *sacrifice to devils*

20. How will they come, and who will they claim to *2 men possess them*

21. Will Satan then work wonders? 2 Thess. 2:8, 9. *signs*

22. How great will these signs be? Matt. 24:24. *deceive*

23. Can devils work miracles? Rev. 16:14. *spirits*

24. When will they do this? Verses 14, 15. *spirits*

25. Will not the righteous need to be specially kept dur- *child of the devil*

26. Will the Devil finally be destroyed? Heb. 2:14; *heeds seducing*

27. What are the most effective weapons with which *seek - familiar*

28. In his work of deceiving men, how does Satan try *all power*

29. What are some of the promises to us in our conflicts *deceive*

- with Satan? Jas. 4:7; Rom. 16:20; Zech. 3: *spirits*

- 2; Isa. 59:19. *will you say*

30. What are some of the promises to us in our conflicts *whole armor*

- with Satan? Jas. 4:7; Rom. 16:20; Zech. 3: *shield of faith*

- 2; Isa. 59:19. *transformed*

31. What are some of the promises to us in our conflicts *will you say*

- with Satan? Jas. 4:7; Rom. 16:20; Zech. 3: *whole armor*

- 2; Isa. 59:19. *shield of faith*

32. What are some of the promises to us in our conflicts *transformed*

- with Satan? Jas. 4:7; Rom. 16:20; Zech. 3: *will you say*

- 2; Isa. 59:19. *whole armor*

33. What are some of the promises to us in our conflicts *shield of faith*

- with Satan? Jas. 4:7; Rom. 16:20; Zech. 3: *transformed*

- 2; Isa. 59:19. *will you say*

34. What are some of the promises to us in our conflicts *whole armor*

- with Satan? Jas. 4:7; Rom. 16:20; Zech. 3: *shield of faith*

- 2; Isa. 59:19. *transformed*

35. What are some of the promises to us in our conflicts *will you say*

- with Satan? Jas. 4:7; Rom. 16:20; Zech. 3: *whole armor*

## Bible Reading.

### NUMBER TWENTY-THREE.

#### THE STATE OF THE DEAD.

1. Of what did God make man? Gen. 3:19.
2. What was given to make him live? Gen. 2:7.
3. To whom does this return at death? Eccl. 12:7.
4. Of whom is this spoken?—All, both righteous and wicked.
5. Are spirit and breath the same? Jas. 2:26 (marg.).
6. Is there knowledge of God after this separation has taken place? Ps. 6:4, 5.
7. Do the righteous dead praise God? Ps. 115:17.
8. Who only can praise him? Isa. 38:17-19.
9. Why cannot the dead praise God? Ps. 146:3, 4.
10. Is there not some consciousness in death? Eccl. 9:5.
11. Can the dead communicate or minister to us in this life? Eccl. 9:5, 6.
12. Do they know what is going on upon earth? Job 14:21.
13. Can a person who believes these scriptural statements, believe in spiritualism at the same time?
14. To what is death compared? Ps. 1:3; John 11:11-14.
15. Did Paul so understand it? 1 Cor. 15:6.
16. What is said of the martyr Stephen? Acts 7:60.
17. What is said of wicked Abaz? 2 Kings 16:20.
18. What is said of the prophet David? Acts 13:36.



19. Is not David in heaven? Acts 2:34.
20. Where is he? Verse 29.
21. Where, then, are the saints sleeping? Job 7:21;  
17:13-16; John 5:28.
22. What is said of this land of the dead? Eccl. 9:  
10; Ps. 88:10-12.
23. What question does Job ask on this subject? Job  
14:10.
24. How long did he say the saints will sleep in death?  
Job 14:12.
25. When will the heavens be no more? Rev. 6:  
14-16.
26. Who will awake the sleeping saints? 1 Thess. 4:  
13, 16, 17.
27. What change is wrought in the saints at this time?  
1 Cor. 15:51-53.
28. With whom do we then appear? Col. 3:4.
29. What reward do we then receive? 1 Peter 5:4.
30. When do all the righteous receive their reward?  
Luke 14:13, 14; Rev. 22:12.
31. Did Paul believe and teach the same? 2 Tim. 4:8.
32. Without a resurrection, what is the condition of the  
righteous dead? 1 Cor. 15:16, 18.
33. Could this statement be true if the righteous are  
now in heaven?
34. What does Jesus say is the will of God concerning  
all who believe on him? John 6:39, 40.

## Bible Reading.

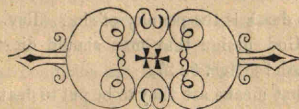
### NUMBER TWENTY-FOUR.

#### THE NATURE OF MAN.

1. Is man mortal or immortal? Job 4:17.
2. How many times is the word "immortal" used in  
the Bible?—*Once.* See concordance. *1 Tim. 1-17*
3. Who alone does the Bible say is immortal? 1 Tim.  
1:17; 6:15, 16.
4. How many times is the word "immortality" found  
in the Bible?—*Four times.*
5. When is it said that man shall have immortality?  
1 Cor. 15:51-54.
6. Upon whom has God bestowed the gift of immor-  
tality? John 5:26.
7. Through what is it brought to light for man? 2  
Tim. 1:10.
8. What must we do in order to obtain it? Rom. 2:7.
9. If we are to seek for immortality, would not this  
fact alone prove that we do not possess it now?
10. What gift has God promised to those who believe  
in Jesus? Rom. 6:23; John 3:16.
11. Do the wicked have eternal life? 1 John 3:15.
12. What did God do immediately after Adam sinned?  
Gen. 3:24.
13. What reason did God assign for depriving him of  
access to the tree of life? Verses 22-24.
14. Would not this prove that Adam's immortality de-  
pend upon his continued access to the tree of  
life?

15. Will those who are redeemed through Christ be granted access to the tree of life? Rev. 2:7; 22:14.
16. Of what did God make man? Gen. 2:7; 3:19.
17. What was given to make him a living soul? Gen. 2:7.
18. If the breath of life made man a living soul, what was he before this breath was given him?—*A dead soul.*
19. Was there immortality in the breath given to man?
20. If this breath could impart immortality to man, would not the same breath, if given to the animals, make them immortal also? Compare Gen. 2:7 with 7:13-15, 21, 22.
21. Does the Bible plainly state that man and the animals have the same breath, or spirit of life? Eccl. 3:19.
22. Can you have a living, thinking man without both the body and the spirit united? Ps. 146:3, 4.
23. Does the Bible anywhere make the statement that either the soul, or spirit, of man is immortal?—*It does not. We have seen that the word "immortal" is used but once, and there applied to God.* 1 Tim. 1:17.
24. Can the soul die? Matt. 26:38; Eze. 18:4; Job 33:21, 22; Ps. 22:29.
25. Did the soul of Jesus die? Isa. 53:10.
26. If the soul of Christ had not been made an offering for sin, would we not, then, have had merely a human sacrifice?
27. With this view, may we not *fully* believe the statement of the Bible, that Jesus died for our sins? 1 Cor. 15:3.

28. Were the angels created immortal?—*No; for it is said of Satan that he shall die.* Eze. 28:8-10, 14-19.
29. From the examination of this subject, would it not appear that God designed to bestow the gift of immortality only upon those who, during their probation, prove their title to such a priceless blessing by a life of obedience and well-doing through faith in Jesus Christ? Rom. 6:23; John 3:16.



For further investigation of this subject, see the work entitled, "The Nature and Destiny of Man," by Uriah Smith. This work is a thorough canvass of the subject of a future life, the nature of man in the present life, and the conditions of immortality, from a logical and Scriptural standpoint. 368 pp., 12 mo., cloth, \$1.50.



## Bible Reading.

### NUMBER TWENTY-FIVE.

#### THE FATE OF THE WICKED.

1. ARE the wicked now being punished? 2 Pet. 2:9;  
Job 21:28-30.
  2. Where are they reserved? Job 21:26, 32, 33.
  3. What question is asked with reference to the wicked?  
1 Pet. 4:17.
  4. What is the penalty of sin? Rom. 6:23; Jas.  
1:15.
- NOTE.—Die: "To cease to live;" "expire; de cease; perish."—Webster.
5. What death is the penalty of sin? Rev. 20:6.
  6. Did God design that man should die the second death? Heb. 9:27.
  7. By what means are they to be put to death? Matt.  
13:40-42.
  8. If God did not design that man should die the second death, for whom was this fire originally prepared? Matt. 25:41.
  9. Where is this lake of fire located? Rev. 20:9.
  10. Do the Scriptures say the earth is reserved for this very purpose? 2 Pet. 3:7.
  11. Then will the wicked be recompensed? Prov.  
11:31.
  12. How does Isaiah speak of that day? Isa. 34:8, 9.
  13. Will all the wicked be punished at the same time?  
Isa. 1:28, 31.

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14. Who will awake them to receive their punishment?  
John 5:28, 29.
15. When will he awake the righteous? 1 Thess. 4:16.
16. How long after this will he awake the wicked?  
Rev. 20:5.
17. When the wicked dead are raised, to what does Satan gather them? Verse 8.
18. What do they try to take in this battle?
19. How does the battle result? Verse 9.
20. How does this fire affect the wicked? Mal. 4:1, 3.
21. How does the prophet Nahum describe this scene?  
Nah. 1:7-10.
22. Will the soul of the sinner die? Eze. 18:4.
23. Will the wicked ever recover from their punishment? 2 Thess. 1:9; Isa. 10:18.
24. What, then, may be said of it? Matt. 25:46.
25. Who only will have eternal life? Rom. 2:7.
26. Then will the wicked *live* forever in hell fire?
27. Will their place of punishment always exist? Ps.  
37:10.
28. To what condition are the wicked brought? Obadiah 16.
29. To what will the molten earth give place? 2 Pet.  
3:12, 13.
30. Who will dwell therein? Matt. 5:5.
31. Where are the wicked at this time? Mal. 4:3.
32. Will Satan share the same fate? Heb. 2:14; Eze.  
28:18, 19.
33. What universal song will then be sung? R v. 5:13.

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## Bible Reading.

### NUMBER TWENTY-SIX.

#### ANSWERS TO OBJECTIONS.

##### ETERNAL OR UNQUENCHABLE FIRE.

1. Has punishment by everlasting fire ever been visited upon any people? Jude 7.
2. As a consequence of this eternal fire, into what were these cities turned? 2 Pet. 2:6.
3. Did it require an eternity to accomplish this? Lam. 4:6.
4. If these cities were overthrown and "turned into ashes," must not the fire have long since ceased to burn?—*Certainly.*
5. Will the fire into which the wicked are to be cast, reduce them also to ashes? Mal. 4:1, 3.
6. When this is accomplished, must not the fire that consumes them cease to burn?
7. Why, then, is it called eternal or everlasting fire?  
—*"The phrase 'eternal fire' is one that is often used to denote future punishment as expressing the severity and intensity of the suffering. As here used, it cannot mean that the fires which consumed Sodom and Gomorrah were literally eternal, or were kept always burning; for that was not true. In this connection the expression seems to denote two things: (1) That the destruction of the cities of*

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*the plain, with their inhabitants, was as entire and perpetual as if the fires had been always burning—the consumption was absolute and enduring, the sinners were wholly cut off, and the cities forever rendered desolate; and (2) That, in its nature and duration, this was a striking emblem of the destruction which will come upon the ungodly."*—Dr. Barnes's Notes on Jude 7.

8. But does not Christ say of the fire into which the wicked shall be cast, that it shall not be quenched? Mark 9:43-46.
9. Concerning what ancient city was the same language used? Jer. 17:27.
10. Was this prophecy ever fulfilled? 2 Chron. 36:19-21.
11. What would have been the condition of the city if the fire had been quenched?—*The palaces would not have been devoured.*
12. What is to be the fate of the wicked? Ps. 37:20.
13. Can they be consumed into smoke if the fire into which they are to be cast, be quenched?—*No.*
14. Can any unquenchable fire ever cease burning?—*Yes; just as soon as it has utterly consumed that upon which it preys.*

##### FOREVER AND EVER.

15. What is said about the smoke of the torment of certain wicked persons? Rev. 14:11.
16. In the old dispensation, if a servant refused to leave his master and go free at the beginning of the seventh year, what ceremony was performed? Ex. 21:2-6.



17. How long was he thus to serve? Verse 6 (last clause).
18. Does this mean that in such a case he should never die?—*Certainly not.*
19. What do we understand by the expression, "He shall serve him forever"?—*We understand that he was to serve continuously as long as he lived. No other meaning than this can be derived from the text.*
20. What, then, may we understand from the saying, "The smoke of their torment ascendeth up forever"?—*That it ascends continuously as long as there is anything in existence from which it can ascend.*



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## MISCELLANEOUS.



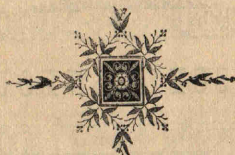
## Bible Reading.

NUMBER TWENTY-SEVEN.

### THE TWO LAWS.

1. Did the Lord give two distinct codes of laws to his people? Neh. 9: 13, 14.
2. Does the Lord speak of one of these laws as one which he himself commanded the people, and the other as one which Moses commanded them? 2 Kings 21: 8.
3. How much was included in the law which the Lord himself spoke? Deut. 4: 12, 13.
4. Is it certain that nothing more than the ten commandments were included? Deut. 5: 22.
5. How was the other law spoken? Gal. 3: 19; Heb. 2: 2.
6. Upon what was the law of God written? Deut. 5: 22.
7. Did the Lord write this law himself? Deut. 9: 10; 10: 1-5.
8. Who wrote the other law? and in what did he write it? Deut. 31: 24.
9. Where was this book of the law kept? Deut. 31: 26.
10. Where were the ten commandments placed? Deut. 10: 5.
11. What does David say of this law? Ps. 19: 7. What does Paul say of it? Rom. 7: 12.

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12. Was the other law good or perfect? Eze. 20 : 24, 25 ; Heb. 7 : 19.
13. How long was the law of God to remain in force? Compare Ps. 111 : 7, 8 ; 119 : 142, 172 with Isa. 51 : 6, 7.
14. What statement does Christ make in reference to the perpetuity of this law? Luke 16 : 17, 18.
15. Does faith in Christ make void this law? Rom. 3 : 31.
16. How many are under this law? Verse 19.
17. If this law were not in full force now, could it condemn the whole world? Rom. 4 : 15.
18. Are Christians to keep the law of Moses? Acts 15 : 5, 6, 24.
19. How long was this law to remain in force? Gal. 3 : 19.
20. Who is the seed here referred to? Verse 16.
21. What place did this law occupy in the work of God until the coming of Christ? Verse 24.
22. How does Webster define the word "schoolmaster"?—" *One who, or that which, disciplines, instructs, and leads.*"
23. How did the ceremonial law instruct and lead men to Christ?—*By types and shadows pointing to him.*
24. Then did not the people anciently have the gospel? Gal. 3 : 8.
25. Are we to keep the law of God? 1 John 5 : 3.
26. What is said of any one who says he loves God yet does not keep his law? 1 John 2 : 4.
27. Will the Lord hear the prayer of those who turn away from hearing his law? Prov. 28 : 9.

28. Can we keep the law in our own strength? Rom. 7 : 14-25.
29. Can we keep the law with the help of Christ? Rom. 8 : 1-4.
30. Will those who are prepared for Christ's coming keep the law? Rev. 14 : 12 ; 22 : 2-14.
31. Do those keep the law who break any part of it? James 2 : 10, 11.
32. Do those break the law who do not keep the seventh day? Ex. 16 : 27, 28.
33. Are the commandments of God plain and easy to be understood? Deut. 30 : 11-14.
34. What does David say he did in reference to the keeping of God's commandments? Ps. 119 : 59, 60.
35. Is not this a safe example for us to follow?



## Bible Reading.

NUMBER TWENTY-EIGHT.

### THE MILLENNIUM.

1. To what extent is the gospel to be preached? Matt.

24: 14. *This gospel of kingdom preached in all the world*

2. Is this to result in the conversion of the nations, or simply to be for a witness to them? *It is witness to all nations*

3. How long is it after this before the end comes? *It is then*

4. Does "then" mean one thousand years later? *no*

5. What does Jesus say will occur when the end comes? Matt. 13: 40-43. *Tares gathered & burned fire*

6. Will there be any wicked ones then? Matt. 13: 41. *ye will cast into*

7. What will become of the wicked? Verse 42. *fire*

8. Is the world to grow better or worse toward the end? 2 Tim. 3: 13. *worse & worse, leaving a few do*

9. What will be its moral condition when the Lord comes? Luke 17: 26-30. *As in days of Noah & Lot*

10. How does Paul describe the condition of the world in the last days? 2 Tim. 3: 1-8. *Perilous times*

11. Will the time ever come when any can live godly lives without suffering persecution? 2 Tim. 3: 12. *will live godly*

12. If "all that will live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution," can there be a reign of a thousand years of universal peace and righteousness while probation lasts? *no*

13. But does not Micah 4: 2-5 foretell such a time?

14. Who is to say this? First clause of verse 2.

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15. What does the Lord say? Verses 6, 7.

16. Will some be driven out and afflicted then?

17. Can there be universal peace and righteousness when some are driven out and afflicted?

18. When is it that many nations shall be saying "peace and safety"? Verses 1, 2.

19. Will not this statement itself be a sign that the last days have come? 1 Thess. 5: 1-4.

20. Besides crying peace and safety, what are the scoffers in the last days to say? 2 Pet. 3: 3, 4.

21. Who is to say this? 1 Thess. 5: 3 (first clause).

22. When many are saying peace and safety, what does the Lord say? Joel 3: 9-14.

23. What will come upon those who are prophesying peace and safety? 1 Thess. 5: 3.

24. Will the time ever come when the earth will be free from sin? Isa. 11: 9; 66: 23.

25. What great change must take place before this can come to pass? 2 Pet. 3: 10, 13; Isa. 65: 17-19.

26. Instead of proclaiming peace and safety, what should we do? Joel 2: 1.

27. What wonderful signs in the heavens are mentioned in connection with this warning? Joel 3: 14, 15.

28. What momentous event do these signs precede? Matt. 24: 29, 30.

29. What first takes place on the earth at his coming? 1 Thess. 4: 16, 17.

30. What happens to the wicked? 2 Thess. 1: 7-9; Jer. 25: 33.

31. Where then are all the righteous?—*Caught up into the clouds in the air with the Lord.*

32. Where are the wicked?—*Dead, lying on all parts of the earth unburied.*



33. Would not this leave the earth empty, or without inhabitants?—*Yes.*
34. Did the Lord say it should be so? Isa. 24:1, 3; Jer. 4:23-27.
35. When did Jeremiah say the cities would be broken down, and the earth made empty? Verse 26.
36. How long is it after this before the wicked are raised? Rev. 20:5.
37. Where are the righteous during this one thousand years? Rev. 20:4; John 17:24; Rev. 15:2.
  - (a) Where is this sea of glass?—*Before the throne of God in heaven.* Rev. 4:1-6.
  - (b) Were all the redeemed there? Rev. 7:9.
38. If the righteous spend one thousand years in heaven, and the wicked are not raised until the one thousand years are finished, then is not the earth desolate one thousand years?
39. What is said of Satan during this time? Rev. 20:1-3.
40. Where is the bottomless pit?—*It is the earth when it returns to its chaotic state?* Rev. 9:1-3; Jer. 4:23-28.
41. How is Satan bound?—*By circumstances: the righteous are in heaven, the wicked are all dead, the earth is empty, and so there is no one to tempt.*
42. How is he loosed?—*By the resurrection of the wicked.* Rev. 20:5, 7, 8.
43. Where, then, do the righteous spend the millennium, or one thousand years, spoken of in the Bible?—*With Christ in heaven, visiting the worlds that he left to redeem them.*

For further information upon this subject, see the work entitled, "Bible Adventism," by Eld. James White. Price, 25 cts.

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## Bible Reading.

### NUMBER TWENTY-NINE.

#### THE RESURRECTION.

1. WHEN man was first placed on probation what two positive declarations were made to him? Gen. 2:17; 3:4.
2. Which of these two statements is the more extensively believed at the present time?
3. How does the Bible speak on this point? Job 14:10-12.
4. How extensively does Paul say this penalty for sin has been executed? Rom. 5:12.
5. Has man any knowledge in death? Eccl. 9:5, 6, 10.
6. How does he compare the death of man with that of the beast? Eccl. 3:19, 20.
7. What question does Job ask? Job 14:14.
8. Where did Job expect to wait? Job 17:13.
9. How long did he expect to wait? Job 14:12.
10. When will the heavens be no more? Rev. 6:14.
11. What does Job say will then take place? Job 14:15.
12. Would man ever have had a resurrection if Christ had not died and risen again? 1 Cor. 15:17, 18; Rev. 1:18.

13. What two things have been brought to light through the gospel? 2 Tim. 1:10.
14. How many will have *life* through Christ? 1 Cor. 15:22.
15. How many will have *immortality*, or eternal life, through Christ? Rom. 2:6, 7.
16. How did the Saviour refer to the fact that men will have life, and may have eternal life? John 10:10.
17. What are some of the prophetic declarations concerning the resurrection? Isa. 26:19; Eze. 37:12, 13; Hosea 13:14; Job 19:25-27.
18. How long did death reign supreme? Rom. 5:14.
19. Who brought death into the world, and holds man beneath its power? Heb. 2:14.
20. Is there proof that the reign of death was broken by Moses being released from its power? Mark 9:1-5; Rom. 5:14.
21. Did Satan willingly release one of his captives? Jude 9.
22. When and how was the reign of death still further broken? Matt. 27:51-53.
23. Why was it necessary that "many bodies of the saints should come out of their graves when Christ arose? Rom. 8:29, 30.
24. Were they glorified and taken to heaven when Christ ascended? Eph. 4:8 (margin).

NOTE.—The reign of death will be still further broken just before the second coming of Christ, by some of both righteous and wicked being raised to witness his coming, Dan. 12:2; thus fulfilling Rev. 1:7.

25. Will there be two general resurrections? John 5:28; Acts 24:15.

26. At which one of these resurrections will the righteous receive their reward? Luke 14:14.
27. Which of these resurrections will take place first? 1 Thess. 4:16.
28. How long a time will intervene between the two resurrections? Rev. 20:5.
29. What other event besides the resurrection of the righteous takes place at the beginning of this thousand years? Rev. 20:1-3.
30. Where will the saints be during the thousand years? Rev. 20:4.
31. What will be the condition of the earth? Isa. 13:9; 24:1, 3, 19.
32. What language does Jeremiah use in describing the condition of the earth during this time? Jer. 4:20, 23-27, especially verse 23.
33. When was similar language used in describing the condition of the earth? Gen. 1:1, 2.
34. Where is Satan to be cast when he is bound? Rev. 20:3.

NOTE.—The phrase "bottomless pit," Rev. 20:3, where Satan will be cast and "face of the deep," Gen. 1:2, are taken from words in the original which bear the same definition, showing that the prison-house of Satan during the thousand years, will be this earth reduced back to its chaotic state.

35. What has been Satan's position and work since his fall? Job 1:6, 7; 1 Pet. 5:8.

NOTE.—Since Satan's work has ever been to tempt and destroy souls, when all—both righteous and wicked—are placed beyond his power, he will be effectually bound during the thousand years, the saints being all in heaven, the wicked not raised, and the earth in a desolate condition.

36. When will Satan be loosed again? Rev. 20:7.



37. How will he be loosed? Verse 5.
38. How long a time will he be loosed? Verse 3.
39. What will be his last work of deception? Verse 8.
40. Against what will they gather together to battle?  
Rev. 21 : 2.
41. When, deceived by Satan, the countless millions of the wicked who have been raised from the dead, come up around the city, what will take place?  
Rev. 20 : 9.
42. How does Nahum describe this scene? Nahum 1 : 9, 10.
43. How is it referred to in other Scriptures? 2 Pet. 3 : 7; Mal. 4 : 1 ; Obadiah 16.
44. What scripture can then, and only then, be fulfilled?  
Rev. 5 : 13.
45. How long have those the promise of living who are counted worthy of the first resurrection? Luke 20 : 35, 36 ; Rev. 20 : 6.



## Bible Reading.

### NUMBER THIRTY.

#### SECOND ADVENT AND BINDING OF SATAN.

1. Has Christ promised to come again? John 14 : 1-3.
2. In what manner will he come? Acts 1 : 9-11.
3. Will his coming be everywhere visible? Matt. 24 : 27.
4. Who will come with him? Matt. 25 : 31.
5. What first takes place on the earth at his coming?  
1 Thess. 4 : 16, 17.
6. What happens to the wicked? 2 Thess. 1 : 7-9 ;  
Jer. 25 : 33.
7. Where, *then*, are all the righteous?—*Caught up into the clouds in the air with the Lord.*
8. Where are the wicked?—*Dead, lying on all parts of the earth unburied.*
9. Would not this leave the earth empty, or without inhabitants?—*Yes.*
10. Did the Lord say it should be so? Isa. 24 : 1, 3 ;  
Jer. 4 : 23-27.
11. When did Jeremiah say the cities were to be broken down, and the earth made empty? Verse 26.
12. How long is it after this before the wicked are raised? Rev. 20 : 5.
13. Where are the righteous during this one thousand years? Rev. 20 : 4 ; John 17 : 24 ; Rev. 15 : 2.

(a) Where is this sea of glass?—*Before the throne*

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of God in heaven Rev. 4:1, 6.

(b) Were all the redeemed there? Chap. 7:9.

14. If the righteous spend one thousand years in heaven, and the wicked are not raised until the one thousand years are finished, then is not the earth desolate one thousand years?
15. What is said of Satan's condition during this time? Rev. 20:1-3.
16. Where is the bottomless pit?—*It is the earth when it returns to its chaotic state.* Rev. 9:1-3; Jer. 4:23-28.
17. How is Satan bound?—*By circumstances: the righteous are in heaven, the wicked are all dead, the earth is empty, and so there is no one to tempt.*
18. How are they to be loosed?—*By the resurrection of the wicked.* Rev. 20:5, 7, 8.
19. Will the Lord's coming be as a thief in the night? 1 Thess. 5:1-3.
20. Will he come upon all as a thief? 1 Thess. 5:4.
21. Will any one be looking for the Lord's coming? Heb. 9:28; Isa. 25:9.
22. Does the Lord promise a blessing upon those who look for him? Luke 12:37.
23. Will there be signs of this event? Luke 21:25-37.
24. In view of this event how do the Scriptures teach us to live? Titus 2:11-13.

NOTE.—The reading entitled "The Second Advent and the Binding of Satan," is especially designed to be used where your reader is a believer in the Age-to-Come doctrine, and the Millennium, where persons hold erroneous views on that subject. It is well to occasionally introduce other readings, while on the Law and Sabbath, such as Repentance and Conversion, or the Ministry of Holy Angels. This will relieve the strain upon the Sabbath question, appeal to the heart, and awaken faith in God's care; and thus water the seed already sown, and better prepare the way for them to decide to obey the truth.

## Bible Reading.

### NUMBER THIRTY-ONE.

#### THE SECOND MESSAGE.

1. WHAT proclamation was made by the second angel? Rev. 14:8.
2. Why is this angel called the second?—*Because it follows the one that proclaims the Hour of God's Judgment, and the next in the series is distinctly called the third.* Verse 9.
3. By what symbol is Babylon represented in Rev. 17:3-5.
4. In what other chapter of this book is the symbol of a woman used? Chap. 12.
5. What does the woman of the twelfth chapter represent?—*The true church of God.*
6. Are commentators agreed that the woman of the twelfth chapter represents the true church?—*They are.*
7. Since the true church is symbolized by a virtuous woman what would a corrupt woman as a symbol, denote?—*A false, or apostate, church.*
8. What do we learn from Rev. 17:6 concerning this corrupt church that is called Babylon?—*That it was to be a power that would persecute the saints with great cruelty.*
9. What apostate church has been noted for its relentless persecutions of the true people of God?—*The Roman Catholic.*



10. What is it that makes the true church an adulteress? Jas. 4:4.
11. When did the Roman church openly receive the friendship of the world?—*When it received into its fellowship thousands of the pagans through the decree of Constantine, by which none but Christians could retain their offices of trust in his realm.*
12. Will not the same course upon the part of any other church make it an apostate as it did the church of Rome?—*Yes.*
13. What does the Lord say of those who love the world? 1 John 2:15.
14. Of what is the church of Rome said to be the mother? Rev. 17:5.
15. Would not this prove conclusively that the revelator saw that other churches were to become apostate as well as Rome?—*Yes.*
16. What is the woman referred to in Rev. 17:18 explained to be?
17. Into how many parts was this city to be divided? Rev. 16:19.
18. What are these three parts?—*Paganism, Catholicism, and Protestantism.*
19. How are those who profess Godliness in the last days, described? 2 Tim. 3:1-5; 4:3, 4; Isa. 3:16-23.

NOTE.—The manifest love of pleasure, the questionable church festivals with their ring-cakes, grab-bags, gambling, etc., together with the love of dress, and general conformity to the world, all plainly identify the modern popular churches as a manifest fulfilment of these prophecies.

20. How are true Christians described? Titus 2:11-14; 1 Tim. 2:9, 10; 1 Pet. 3:3-5.
21. What is the meaning of the word "Babylon"? Gen. 10:10 (margin); 11:9 (margin).

*An idolatrous, persecuting enemy*

22. Would not the word "confusion" very properly describe the six hundred opposing creeds of Protestantism?
23. Is this division among the people of God pleasing to him, or in harmony with his word? John 17:20, 21; 1 Cor. 1:10.
24. When was the second message first given?—*In 1844.*
25. What fully proved that the church and ministry had chosen the world in preference to their espoused Lord?—*Their rejection of all evidence from the prophetic Scriptures that his return to the earth was near.*
26. Was not this same test, through the preaching of John the Baptist, made upon the Jewish church before His first advent?—*Yes.*
27. What are some of the admissions of the Protestant ministers themselves in reference to the state of the Churches, and the time of their fall.

In 1844 Prof. Finney of Oberlin College spoke in the following mournful strain:—

"We have also another corroborated fact; the almost universal absence of revival influence in the churches. The spiritual apathy is almost all-pervading, and is fearfully deep; so the religious press of the whole land testifies. It comes to our ears, and to our eyes also through the religious prints, that, very extensively, church members are becoming devotees of fashion; join hands with the ungodly in parties of pleasure, in dancing, in festivities, etc. . . . But we need not expand this subject. Suffice it that the evidence thickens and rolls heavily upon us, to show that the churches generally are becoming sadly degenerate. They have gone very far from the Lord, and he has withdrawn himself from them."

The report of the Michigan yearly Conference, published in the *True Wesleyan* of Nov. 15, 1851, says:—

Sins that would shock the moral sensibilities of the heathen, go unrebuked in all the great denominations of our land. These churches are like the Jewish church when the Saviour exclaimed, "Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites."

Robert Atkins, in a sermon preached in London, says:—

"The truly righteous are diminished from the earth, and no man layeth it to heart. The professors of religion of the present day,

in every church, are lovers of the world, conformers to the world, lovers of creature comfort, and aspirers after respectability. They are called to suffer with Christ, but they shrink from even reproach. "Apostasy, apostasy, apostasy, is engraven on the front of every church; and did they know it, and did they feel it, there might be hope; but alas! they cry, 'We are rich, and increased in goods, and stand in need of nothing.'"

28. What description is given of Babylon in Rev. 18: 1-3?

29. What is meant by the wine of the wrath of her fornication?—*False doctrines.*

NOTE.—In mentioning the various false doctrines taught by the churches, the worker must use judgment and discretion, and be governed by his knowledge of the person with whom he is working, and not speak against subjects he has not yet proven to be false doctrines.

30. Is Babylon punished at last for her iniquity? Rev. 18: 5-8.

31. What plagues are here introduced? Rev. 15: 1.

32. What direction is given to God's people who are in Babylon? Rev. 18: 4.

33. How did Jesus feel in reference to the condition of the Jewish church in his day? Luke 19: 41-46.

34. Should we not feel the same now?



For further investigation of this subject, see the work entitled "The Three Messages of Rev. 14," by J. N. Andrews. A work designed to show the nature and character of the warning messages, which are to prepare the world for the last great Judgment. 144 pp., 12 mo., paper covers, 15 cts.

Address,

Review and Herald, Battle Creek, Mich.

## Bible Reading.

NUMBER THIRTY-TWO.

### MEMORIALS OF THE BIBLE.

[Webster defines the word memorial thus: "Anything intended to preserve the memory of a person, an occurrence, or the like; something which serves to keep something else in remembrance; a monument."]

1. WHAT does the Bible assure us will stand through all generations? Ps. 135: 13.
2. What is the difference between a memorial and a type?—*A memorial always points back to past events; a type points forward to future events.*
3. What was the service called which was observed to commemorate the deliverance of the children of God at the time all the first-born of Egypt were slain? Ex. 12: 11-13.
4. What was this day to be to the people, and how long was it to be observed. Ex. 12: 14, 26, 27.
5. What did the Lord command Joshua to do when the people crossed over Jordan? Joshua 4: 1-3.
6. What reason did the Lord give for doing this? Verses 6, 7.
7. What is given in the New Testament as a memorial of the death of Christ? 1 Cor. 11: 23-25.
8. What does the bread represent? Matt. 26: 26
9. What does the wine represent? Verses 27, 28.
10. In the celebration of the Lord's Supper, what do the Scriptures say is shown? 1 Cor. 11: 26.

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11. What ordinance of the New Testament is given to commemorate the burial and resurrection of Christ? Col. 2:12.
12. Does baptism, when properly administered, bear a likeness to a burial and a resurrection? Rom. 6:4, 5.
13. Does sprinkling or pouring bear any resemblance to a burial and resurrection?
14. Do those who practice them claim that they do?  
—*They do not.*
15. What do they claim that these ceremonies represent?—*The descent of the Holy Spirit, and an inward work of grace, etc.*
16. Does the Bible anywhere say that we should be baptized or sprinkled in honor of the descent of the Holy Spirit?—*It does not.*
17. Does it require much water to sprinkle a person?
18. Does it require much water to properly baptize a person? John 3:23.
19. Does the administrator have to go into the water to either sprinkle or pour the candidate?—*No.*
20. In the examples of baptism in the Bible, did the administrators go into the water, with the candidate? Acts 8:36-38.
21. Does trine immersion, plunging the candidate under the water three times face foremost, represent a burial and resurrection?
22. What does most fitly represent a burial and resurrection?—*Single immersion, laying the candidate under the water once, backward, while he with eyes closed, and breath held is for a moment out of sight; to be immediately raised, open the eyes, catch the breath, and mingle again with friends.*

23. Is it reasonable to suppose that God gave two memorials of the same event?
24. What did Christ do upon the day of his resurrection?—*Talked with Mary (John 20:15-17); ascended to his Father (verse 17); walked seven and one half miles to Emmaus with the two disciples, and returned; and met with the disciples in their lodging-room at Jerusalem. Mark 16:14.*
25. Would the observance of Sunday as a rest-day, properly commemorate the busy activity of Jesus upon that day?
26. Must not a memorial resemble the thing to be commemorated?
27. Then would resting on Sunday commemorate the raising of Jesus from the dead?
28. Is there any command in the New Testament to observe the resurrection day?—*There is not.*
29. Is there a plain command, to be baptized in honor of that event? Mark 16:15, 16; Rom. 6:3-5.
30. Has God given a memorial of the work of creation? Ex. 20:8-11.
31. When was this memorial instituted? Gen. 2:1-3.
32. How long was it to remain? Ps. 135:13.
33. Are the words "memorial" and "sign" used interchangeably in the Scriptures? Joshua 4:6, 7.
34. Does the Lord himself say that the Sabbath is his sign or memorial? Ex. 31:12, 13, 16, 17.
35. Will the memorial of creation be observed forever, even in the New Earth? Isa. 66:22, 23.
36. What prophecy have those fulfilled who have changed the Sabbath and the ordinance of baptism? Isa. 24:5.
37. Who does Jesus say are his true friends? John 15:14.



## Bible Reading.

### NUMBER THIRTY-THREE.

#### WALKING IN THE LIGHT.

1. WHAT did Jesus say to the people in his time about their walking in the light? John 12:35.
2. What did he say would follow, if they failed to walk in the light? *Ibid.*
3. When starting in the Christian course, do we have as much light as we may expect as we advance? Prov. 4:18.
4. In what way only can we keep in harmony with God and his people? 1 John 1:7.
5. If we fail to zealously walk in the advancing light given us, what becomes of the light we have possessed in the past? Luke 11:34, 35.
6. Why have the heathen been left of God to go into such great darkness? Rom. 1:21, 25.
7. From this experience of the heathen, should we not be admonished of the danger of rejecting light?
8. Why do men reject light? John 3:19, 20.
9. What do those do, who really love the truth? John 3:21.
10. What will those who reject light and truth, finally believe? 2 Thess. 2:11, 12.
11. From what source does the light of the Christian come? 2 Cor. 4:6.
12. What is said of the word of God as a light to us? Ps. 119:105, 130; Prov. 6:23.

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13. Is there recorded an instance where an angel is sent to assure a man of his acceptance with God? Acts 10:1-4.
14. Were the prayers and alms he had offered in the past, sufficient to insure his salvation, or was there more for him to learn and do? Verses 5, 6.
15. Did his salvation and that of his family depend upon his receiving additional light? Acts 11:13, 14.
16. Does the fact, then, that a person has had evidence from God that he was accepted of him, prove that he will be saved unless he continues to do his will?
17. Who only have the promise of being saved? Matt. 10:22; Heb. 3:14.
18. Are the prophecies of the Bible said to be an especial light to the Christian? 2 Pet. 1:19.
19. At what time in the history of the world, is the prophecy to be understood? Dan. 12:4.
20. When an increase of knowledge is given, will it not necessarily increase our responsibilities?
21. Will the prophecies recorded in the Revelation, when they are understood, bring to view things which the people must observe? Rev. 1:3.
22. Can those who reject the light of the Three Messages of Rev. 14, hope to be saved? Rev. 14:9-11.
23. Are we all in danger of being left by God at any point in our experience where we refuse to obey him? Jude 5.
24. In view of these scriptures, what should be our position upon the subject of walking in the light? Phil. 3:13-15.



## Bible Reading.

### NUMBER THIRTY-FOUR.

#### FAITH.

[DEFINITION OF FAITH: "Belief;" "reliance on testimony;" "firm and earnest belief on probable evidence of any kind, especially in regard to important moral truth."—*Web.*]

1. WHAT is the Bible definition of faith? Heb. 11:1.
2. Is it possible to render acceptable service to God without faith? Verse 6.
3. How may we obtain faith? Rom. 10:17.
4. Is faith anywhere said to be a gift of God? 1 Cor. 12:9.

NOTE.—This faith is miraculous, one of the gifts of the Spirit, and is given only to those who are already believers.

5. What is the first thing all are required to believe? Heb. 11:6.
6. What clearly proves the existence of God? Rom. 1:19, 20; Ps. 19:1-3.
7. What proves that God continues to live and rule in all the affairs of heaven and earth? The prophecies and their fulfillment. Isa. 46:5, 9-11; 41:21-23.

NOTE.—It may be found profitable, at this point, to introduce the prophetic chart, and show that the fulfillment of the various lines of prophecy is a reasonable ground upon which to base our faith in the coming immortal kingdom of God.

8. What is the second thing which the Bible says we must believe? Heb. 11:6 (last clause).

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9. What reason have we to believe that God is a rewarder of those who seek him?—*His promises.* 2 Pet. 1:4; 2 Cor. 1:20.
10. Is it possible for a person to believe that God will do for him that which he has not promised to do?—*No. He may presume that God will do what he desires, but he cannot believe it without a promise upon which to base his faith. True faith always rests upon evidence.*
11. Is it necessary for us to have some worldly position or title to recommend us to God? Acts 10:34, 35.
12. Are all classes, including the poor and vile, invited? Matt. 11:28.
13. Are the promises of God of any value to us unless we believe them? Heb. 3:18, 19; 4:1, 2.
14. In order to be saved, in whom must we believe? Acts 16:30, 31; John 3:16-18.
15. How may we find forgiveness of our sins and peace with God? Rom. 3:24, 25; 5:1.
16. Can any one be freed from his sins by keeping the law? Rom. 3:20.
17. If we cannot be freed from past sins by obedience to the law, is it then required for us to keep the law? 1 John 2:1-6; Rev. 14:12.
18. Through what motive alone can we render acceptable obedience to God's commandments?—*Love. (Not duty, or sacrifice, or to justify ourselves)* Rom. 13:10; 1 John 5:3.
19. When we believe in Jesus, have we any evidence in ourselves that we are pardoned and accepted of God? 1 John 5:10.
20. Which comes first, the evidence given from heaven



that we are accepted, or our faith in God's promise? *Ibid.*

21. Upon what condition has God promised to forgive us our sins? 1 John 1:9; Mark 11:25, 26.

NOTE.—If we were in trial on account of indebtedness, or otherwise, and should go to a friend and lay the matter before him and ask assistance, and he should promise to render it immediately; if we believed his word, would not our troubles at once be over, even before we had seen a dollar of money? So if we believe God's word, relief will immediately come to us.

22. Does the Bible warrant us in believing that we receive the things we ask for even before we are conscious of possessing them? Mark 11:24.
23. May we hope to grow in faith? Rom. 1:17; 2 Thess. 1:3.
24. Is our faith and confidence in God's constant care and love for us to be tested and tried by the circumstances in which we are placed, and the difficulties through which he leads us, to purify and cleanse us? James 1:2, 3; 1 Pet. 1:3-9.
25. What is it our privilege to believe under all circumstances? Rom. 8:28.
26. Will faith control vicious animals and the effect of fire, and paralyze the power of large armies, etc.? Heb. 11:32-34.
27. Through the aid of what, are we to endure to the end? 2 Cor. 1:24.
28. In what did Paul rejoice at the time of his death that he had been enabled to do? 2 Tim. 4:7.
29. Is unbelief a sin? Heb. 3:12, 18, 19; Rev. 21:8.
30. Who only has the promise of being saved? Mark 16:16.
31. What is said of faith unaccompanied with good works? James 2:20, 26.

32. May we trust God for our temporal necessities, if we obey him? Matt. 6:33, 34.
33. While we trust in God to supply us with daily food, would we be justified in being idle? Gal. 5:6; 2 Thess. 3:10-12.
34. If faith is based upon the word of God, what would be one of the most fruitful causes of unbelief, or lack of faith?—*A neglect of the Bible.*
35. Is it possible to exercise faith in God while we are committing any known sin? Prov. 28:9; 1 John 3:19-22.
36. What question did the Saviour ask some who did not believe in him? John 5:44.
37. Will we receive anything in answer to our prayers unless offered in faith? James 1:6, 7.
38. Is there any work too great to undertake, if we do so with faith in God? Mark 9:23.
39. What desire did Paul express for all those who believe? Rom. 15:13.

NOTE.—Faith will strengthen and grow by exercise. It is not something we may do once for all, but every day we are to believe in God. We make it more difficult than God would have us by trying to embrace too much at one time, letting to-morrow's burdens so weigh upon us as to hinder our faith in the precious promise. "As thy day is, so shall thy strength be."

We are also not to try to have faith in our *own faith*, but direct our minds straight toward God and his dear Son, and while contemplating *their* faithfulness, *their* love, *their* power and wisdom, our faith will unconsciously increase. Learn to have faith in Jesus as a personal friend. Trust him now, exactly as you would, were he here personally among us. Our feelings also have nothing to do with our faith, for it is our privilege to believe when feeling the most uncomfortable, and when in the greatest darkness.



## Bible Reading.

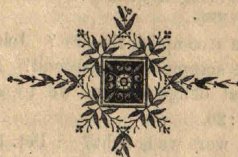
### NUMBER THIRTY-FIVE.

#### HUMILITY.

1. Is it natural for man to obey God? Rom. 8:7.
2. Is it reasonable that we should serve and obey him?  
Rom. 12:1, 2.
3. What does God require of man? Micah 6:8 (margin).
4. What does he exhort his children to do as the end draws near? Zeph. 2:3.
5. When and how should we seek the Lord? Isa. 55:6, 7.
6. If we properly humble ourselves before the Lord, what will he do for us? Ps. 26:2; 139:23, 24; 51:6, 10, 7.
7. When may we expect to find the Lord? Jer. 29:12, 13.
8. Can we expect the Lord to accept us if we retain the sins of hatred, pride, or covetousness in our hearts? Ps. 66:18.
9. If we expect to find mercy, what must be done with these and other sins? Prov. 28:13.
10. What has God promised us if we confess our sins?  
1 John. 1:9.
11. If we humble ourselves before God what will he do?  
1 Pet. 5:6, 7.

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12. To whom will the Lord look and with whom will he dwell? Isa. 66:2; 57:15.
13. How long will he remain with those that seek and find him? 2 Chron. 15:2.
14. What will be the final reward of those who humble themselves to walk with God, and thus become pure in heart? Matt. 5:8; Ps. 16:11.



## Bible Reading.

### NUMBER THIRTY-SIX.

#### GLORIFYING GOD.

1. For what object was man created? Rev. 4:11; Isa. 43:6, 7.
2. In what way can we glorify God? John 15:8.
3. Did Christ glorify his Father? John 17:4.
4. What was the chief object of Christ's life? Ps. 40:6-8.
5. How did Christ express this in his teachings? John 4:34.

NOTE.—Here are two objects presented: 1. To do his Father's will; 2. To finish his work.

6. How did he accomplish the first? John 15:10.
7. How did he accomplish the second? Luke 19:10.
8. Under what obligation are we to glorify God? 1 Cor. 6:20.
9. With what were we bought? 1 Pet. 1:18, 19.
10. What prompted the Lord to pay such a price for our redemption? John 3:16.
11. How can we show our love for God in return? 1 John 5:2, 3.
12. Did Christ thus show his love toward his Father? Ps. 40:8.
13. What course must his followers pursue? 1 John 2:6.
14. Can a man love God and not obey him? 1 John 2:4.

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15. Who does Christ recognize as brethren? Matt. 12:50.
16. Who only does God recognize as being fitted to participate in his work? Ps. 50:16, 17; Isa. 52:11.
17. How is our relation to God as workers represented? 1 Cor. 3:9.
18. How many are called to labor? Mark 13:34.
19. To what does our Saviour invite us? Matt. 11:29.
20. With what spirit should we labor? Phil. 2:5.
21. How did this spirit manifest itself in our Saviour? 2 Cor. 8:9.
22. What did it enable him to bear? Isa. 53:4, 5.
23. How should this spirit be illustrated in our lives? 2 Cor. 4:10; Phil. 1:29.
24. How should we regard the suffering part of the Christian religion? Col. 1:24.
25. By what is our ability to comfort others, measured? 2 Cor. 1:3-7.
26. What is the underlying principle that should actuate us? 2 Cor. 5:14, 15.
27. What is to be the measure of this love? John 13:34; Rom. 5:6-8.
28. What solemn statement is made of those who do not possess this spirit? Rom. 8:9.





## Bible Reading.

### NUMBER THIRTY-SEVEN.

#### BIBLE READING FOR WORKERS.—No. 1.

1. WHAT does Jesus say he will make of those whom he sends out to labor? Matt. 4:19.
2. What kind of success did the disciples have fishing without the Saviour with them? John 21:3-5.
3. Where did Jesus direct them to cast their net, and what success did they have in following his directions? Verse 6.
4. How much can we do in fishing for men without the Saviour with us? John 15:5.
5. How are we instructed to conduct ourselves toward those whom we try to teach? 2 Tim. 2:24.
6. How are we to instruct them? Verse 25.
7. Whom do they oppose? *Ibid.*
8. Who leads them to acknowledge the truth? *Ibid.*
9. Would you judge from this that success depended wholly on the unanswerable arguments presented?
10. What is the first thing Paul mentions as fearing he should find among the Corinthians? 2 Cor. 12:20.
11. In connection with what does the apostle mention debates in Rom. 1:29-31?
12. Of what does he say those who do such things are worthy? Verse 32.

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13. From such statements would we not infer that the Lord would have us avoid the spirit of debate?
14. How is the wisdom that cometh from above described? Jas. 3:17 (margin), 18.
15. How should we adapt ourselves to the various classes of men in order to save them? 1 Cor. 9:19, 22.
16. What does Paul say we should be to those among whom we labor? 1 Tim. 4:12.
17. How are we to become proficient in our work? Verse 15.
18. Unto whom are we to study to show ourselves approved? 2 Tim. 2:15.
19. If we follow these instructions, what will we be ready to do? 1 Pet. 3:15.



## Bible Reading.

NUMBER THIRTY-EIGHT.

### BIBLE READING FOR WORKERS.—NO. 2.

Mission.—“Persons sent; any number of persons appointed by authority to perform any service.”—*Webster*.

1. WHAT is the meaning of the word “missionary”?—*“One who is sent upon a mission; especially one sent to propagate religion.”—Webster.*
2. Who was the greatest of all missionaries?—*Our Lord Jesus Christ.*
3. Who sent Jesus upon his mission, and by whose authority did he work? John 8:42; 12:44-50.
4. What actuated the Father to send his Son to this earth? 1 John 4:10, 16.
5. Did Jesus voluntarily give himself and his life to save men? John 10:11, 15-18.
6. Did Christ have to give up the comforts and riches of heaven to carry out his work? 2 Cor. 8:9.
7. Did Jesus suffer inconvenience and privation on earth as a result of his poverty? Luke 9:58.
8. Did the world appreciate Christ and his work? John 1:10, 11.
9. Can there be greater love than that manifested by Christ for us? John 15:13; Rom. 5:7, 8.
10. What reward encouraged our Lord to endure the cross and suffering which attended his work? Heb. 12:2; Isa. 53:11.

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11. To whom has Jesus committed his work in his absence? Mark 13:34; 2 Cor. 5:18-20.
12. What mind should be in us respecting the salvation of our fellow-men? Phil. 2:4, 5.
13. What is the underlying principle which actuates a true missionary worker? 2 Cor. 5:14.
14. Will any amount of labor, suffering, or sacrifice, profit us anything without this love? 1 Cor. 13:1-3.
15. May we expect any better treatment from the world than our Saviour received? John 15:18, 20.
16. Is suffering for Jesus' sake a part of the Christian's earthly heritage? Phil. 1:29.
17. For what purpose are all created (or made new creatures) in Christ Jesus? Eph. 2:10.

#### EXHORTATIONS TO LABOR.

18. What question does Jesus ask those who are not engaged in his work? Matt. 20:6.
19. What does he command such to do? Verse 7.
20. What will be done with those who refuse to honor God in bringing forth fruit in his vineyard? John 15:2.
21. What does the Saviour exhort those to do who see no work to be done? John 4:35.

#### INCENTIVE TO LABOR.

22. What does Jesus say of the harvest and the laborers? Matt. 9:37.
23. What does he say those who are already engaged in the work should do? Verse 38.



24. How much is saved if our work results in turning one sinner from the error of his ways? Jas. 5:20.
25. How valuable is one soul? Luke 9:25.
26. Is the salvation of one soul sufficient to cause the angels of heaven to rejoice? Luke 15:10.
27. What association in our labor should be of great encouragement to us? 1 Cor. 3:9.
28. What assurance is given to all who are co-laborers with God? 1 Cor. 15:58.

#### PREPARATION FOR THE WORK.

29. What prayer should we make in order to succeed in our work? Ps. 51:9-13.
30. Of whom are we to learn how to work successfully? Matt. 11:29, 30.
31. What does Jesus say we should be? Matt. 10:16.
32. What must we expect to endure as soldiers of Christ? 2 Tim. 2:3.
33. How should workers relate themselves to the affairs of this life? Verse 4.
34. With what should the workers of Christ be clothed? Eph. 6:10-18.

#### THE FIELD OF LABOR.

35. What is the Lord's field into which missionaries are sent to labor? Matt. 13:38.
36. What are we to use in our work? Mark 4:14.
37. Where in this great field are we to do our work? Isa. 32:20; Eccl. 11:1, 2; Luke 14:21-23.
38. Have we the example of both Christ and the apostles in laboring from house to house? Luke 5:29-32; 7:36; 19:1-5; Acts 20:20.

#### WHEN TO LABOR.

39. When are we to labor? Eccl. 11:6.
40. Have those who work only in pleasant weather the promise of a good harvest? Verse 4.
41. Why should we engage in the work without delay? John 9:4.

#### HOW WE SHOULD WORK.

42. How earnestly should all labor? Eccl. 9:10; 2 Chron. 31:20, 21.
43. For whose sake should we labor? Rev. 2:2, 3.
44. Should the hearts of the workers be full of tenderness and love for those for whom they labor? Ps. 126:5, 6.
45. Is there danger, through neglect to select good material, that a laborer may lose his reward even for very hard work? 1 Cor. 3:13-15.

#### THE REWARDS OF FAITHFUL LABOR.

46. Do laborers for God receive a portion of their reward in this life? Mark 10:28-30.
47. Will every man be rewarded exactly according to his own labor? 1 Cor. 3:8; John 4:36, 37.
48. Will even a very small act, if done for Jesus, be rewarded? Mark 9:41.
49. Will not one of the greatest sources of our joy be in seeing those for whom we have labored here, saved in the kingdom of God? Phil. 4:1; 1 Thess. 2:19.
50. What assurance does the Lord give us that his word which is sown, will accomplish good? Isa. 55:10, 11.

51. How much does Christ promise his laborers?  
Matt. 20 : 7.
52. To what is the glory of their reward compared?  
Dan. 12 : 3.
53. Does Jesus promise to share even his own joy with  
his faithful laborers? Matt. 25 : 19-21.
54. When are we to receive our reward? Matt. 16 :  
27 ; Rev. 22 : 12.
55. To insure our reward, how long must we continue  
faithful in our labor? Rev. 2 : 10.
56. What assurance is given to those who do not be-  
come weary in their work? Gal. 6 : 9.

## A WISE CHOICE.

57. What does the Lord say of the wisdom of those  
who decide to give themselves to the work of  
winning souls? Prov. 11 : 30.

